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TAKING A RESPIRE—An elderly Serbian couple resting Thursday in front of their home, which was destroyed in recent heavy fighting in Vukovar, Croatia. No fighting was reported after daybreak Thursday in Croatia, although Croatian officials said the Serb-led forces broke the peace several times overnight near Vukovar and Vinkovci.

U.S. to Speed Up Relief to Republics

But Allies at Conference Disagree On Who Should Lead the Aid Effort

By Paul F. Horvitz

WASHINGTON — The United States on Thursday announced an accelerated airlift of supplies to the former Soviet Union as a global conference on emergency aid ended in general harmony despite differences over who should be in control.

Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d said the air force would fly 54 sorties of C-5 Galaxy cargo aircraft carrying medical supplies and food. Each of the 12 former Soviet republics will receive supplies, he said, "provided they can be delivered safely."

The flights, from Frankfurt, will begin Feb. 10 and continue for two weeks, Mr. Baker said. He has dubbed the airlift "Operation Provide Hope."

Military and foreign aid teams will be dispatched immediately to make sure the aid reaches hospitals and orphanages, and by next week the United States will have diplomatic representatives in six of the 12 former republics, he added.

Mr. Baker also said the United States would help transport privately donated supplies, provide excess military medical supplies, help bring up to 1,000 farm volunteers to the republics and help launch a training program in "grass-roots democracy."

The U.S. airlift has actually been in operation for the past six months, with U.S. cargo planes flying intermittently to many of the former Soviet Union's major cities, providing blankets, medical supplies and surplus food. Germany has already flown about 300 sorties to the former republics, according to a German official.

The announcement of 54 more flights appears to speed up the U.S. relief process. Many of the delegates from 47 countries and seven international organizations who attended the Washington aid conference, there were strong undercurrents of disagreement, however.

Some appeared to reflect a broader tension between the United States and Europe over global leadership in the post-Cold War era.

The Italian foreign minister, Gianni De Michelis, said that the former Soviet republics would be invited to a follow-up coordinating conference to be held by the European Council

in Lisbon in the spring. The republics were not invited to the Washington conference, reportedly because the State Department feared that there would be excessive competition among them for aid pledges.

Russia and the other republics will be briefed on the Washington conference in Minsk next week, Mr. Baker said.

Mr. De Michelis said the EC should lead the aid effort, and his French and German counterparts here agreed.

The German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, indicated late Wednesday that a meeting to discuss the role of NATO should be held.

Some NATO members, he said, were taking a rather dogmatic attitude by urging that NATO be given a leading organizational role.

Mr. Genscher did not name the members, but he appeared to be referring to the United States, which dominates NATO's military structure.

Organizations such as the EC, the Group of Seven industrialized nations and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development are already prepared to coordinate the Russian aid effort, Mr. Genscher said. He added that NATO foreign ministers decided last month in Brussels that NATO would have a subsidiary role by providing transportation when requested.

A French official said: "We have enough international organizations already to address all the problems."

Mr. Baker did not refer to the issue Thursday, except to say that "NATO has offered to provide logistical support."

Germany, as head of the G-7 this year, is in the best position to handle on-the-spot coordination of aid, the French official said.

Mr. Genscher also expressed displeasure at Japan's refusal to commit itself to additional aid because Moscow has not concluded an agreement with Tokyo over Japan's demand for return of four of the Kuril Islands. The islands, off Japan's north coast, were occupied by the Soviets after World War II.

Japan on Thursday offered to hold a third international conference after Lisbon. Mr. Genscher said that developments in the former Soviet Union would be a central issue.

See AID, Page 2

U.S. Considers Sharp Cut in Multiple-Warhead Missiles

By Eric Schmitt

WASHINGTON — In preparation for President George Bush's State of the Union address next week, the White House and the Pentagon are considering plans to sharply reduce or eliminate long-range nuclear missiles with more than one warhead, according to administration officials.

Some of the cuts, most likely in American land-based multiple-warhead missiles, would be made without conditions, while others would hinge on the response of the four former Soviet republics with long-range nuclear arsenals. These republics, which operate under a

unified command, are Russia, Belarus, Ukraine and Kazakhstan.

Several senior administration officials said the plan to be presented was still being refined but it was expected that Mr. Bush would be able to announce the broad proposal on Tuesday in the State of the Union Message.

Multiple-warhead missiles, introduced in the early 1970s, have been the core of American and Soviet long-range nuclear forces, and at the time they were introduced were considered the greatest obstacle to arms reduction efforts.

Their elimination or reduction now would be a significant step in controlling the growth of nuclear arsenals. It is made possible by the

recent collapse of the Soviet Union and its military power.

These missiles carry as many as 10 warheads each. The weapons, known as Multiple Independently Targetable Re-entry Vehicles, or MIRVs, are extremely difficult to keep track of with normal surveillance techniques.

The multiple warheads are placed on missiles in underground silos or on missiles carried aboard nuclear-powered submarines. They can hit as many targets as there are warheads, and were considered extremely threatening because an all-out first strike using such weapons could, in theory, destroy or severely damage all or

most of a country's land-based missiles and prevent it from retaliating.

This forced both of the superpowers to use increasing numbers of submarines as a retaliatory force at sea, one more likely to be safe from attack.

The idea of eliminating multiple-warhead nuclear missiles is not new. Brent Scowcroft, Mr. Bush's national security adviser, has advocated such a plan for nearly a decade as a way to remove the threat of a first strike against the United States.

The Soviets, however, relied much more on their sub-based missiles than the United States.

See BUDGET, Page 2

Japan Inc. Strikes Out in Los Angeles, but Strikes Back in Seattle

Contract for Sumitomo Rail Transit Cars Is Canceled

By Robert Reinhold

LOS ANGELES — In the most dramatic economic backlash yet against Japan, Los Angeles County has canceled a contract to buy \$122 million worth of rail transit cars from a Japanese company.

At the same time, in a move that was likely to be as controversial as the original award of the contract to the Japanese company, Sumitomo Corp., the county began to carve out its own industrial policy.

Transportation officials voted to keep their own \$49 million factory to build the cars and build the jobs in Los Angeles with the hope of making Southern California the national center of a reinvigorated U.S. mass transit industry, producing 600 rail cars and 6,000 buses over the next 30 years.

The action came after weeks of emotional political pressure seldom seen in Los Angeles.

It was sparked by a vote by the Los Angeles County Transportation Commission on Dec. 18, on the eve of President George Bush's trip to Asia to stimulate more U.S. jobs, to award the contract for 87 rail cars to Sumi-

tomo Corp. of America and reject a bid that was \$5 million less from a U.S. company, Morrison Knudsen Corp., of Boise, Idaho, the only American maker of rail cars.

The vote was 7 to 3 in favor of Sumitomo, which the commission said was better equipped to perform the contract.

But retreating under political attack, the 11-member commission unanimously rescinded the contract at the county Hall of Administration in a room filled with about 200 angry unionized aerospace and automobile workers, who have suffered heavy layoffs from the recession and cuts in military spending.

The commission reopened bidding under rules that would require local manufacture of the trains and require 60 percent domestic and/or local content and assembly if the state legislature approves.

"Our contract was canceled for nonbusiness-related reasons," said Keiji Miyahara, head of Sumitomo's U.S. unit, The Associated Press reported from Los Angeles.

"We were selected by the commission on our merits because of our experience, technical superiority and past

See TRAIN, Page 8

Nintendo Leads Bid to Buy Baseball's Mariner Franchise

By Lawrence Malkin

Japanese business moved again to save another over-stretched American enterprise when a consortium of Seattle businessmen led by the video-game maker Nintendo bid \$100 million on Thursday to buy the Seattle Mariners, a major league baseball team.

A Mariners' spokesman, Dave Aust, said the offer appeared to meet the club's financial requirements but came as a surprise to the ownership. The offer may have a difficult time gaining acceptance because of baseball's reluctance to include foreign ownership.

The team finished in fifth place in the American League West last year and improved both performance and receipts under Jeff Smulyan, who owns radio stations in the Pacific Northwest.

He had mortgaged the stations to buy the team two years ago and had to put it on the block after the Security Pacific Bank demanded that he repay his loan of \$40 million or sell the team.

Other cities tried to capture the franchise, but the Mariners' lease on the local stadium requires them first to

offer the team to a local group at an independently appraised price.

In stepped Nintendo of America, which is based in the Seattle suburb of Redmond, Washington. The company is headed by Minoru Arakawa, who has lived in the area for 15 years and is the son-in-law of Nintendo's Japanese owner, Hiroshi Yamaguchi.

He offered to raise a majority of the \$100 million price and \$25 million operating capital of the consortium, which is to be called The Baseball Club of Seattle.

With Mr. Arakawa voting the Yamaguchi family's stock, Nintendo would own approximately 60 percent of the group, which also includes investors from the area's high-technology companies. They are John McCaw, a director of McCaw Cellular, Christopher Larson of Microsoft Inc., Frank Shroetz, president and chief executive officer of The Boeing Co., and John Ellis, president and chief executive officer of Puget Sound Power & Light Co.

Mr. Smulyan paid \$76 million in 1989 to buy the club from George Argyros, a Southern California land developer. Mr. Argyros acquired the Mariners for \$13.1 million in 1981 from a group that originally obtained the franchise.

Tokyo Weighs Steps to End Stock Slump — at Foreigners' Expense

By James Sterngold

TOKYO — Financial industry executives and officials, alarmed about a Tokyo stock market entering its third year of a deep slump, are contemplating emergency measures that could reverse several years of liberalization and make it harder for foreign brokers to do business in Japan.

The measures range from introducing new restrictions on trading in stock-index futures — the principal source of profits for many foreign brokers in Japan — to forming a huge fund with contributions from banks and securities houses to inflate share prices with concerted buying.

In a host of speeches, press conferences and leaks to the news media, officials of securities houses, industry associations and the authorities of the stock exchanges have made it clear in recent weeks that they do not intend simply to let market forces take their course.

Behind their discussions lies a fundamental question about whether Japan can turn back the clock and intervene to manage its financial markets in an era when capital flows around the globe with increasing freedom.

There is also a much quieter concern over the growing profitability of foreign brokerage houses here. They are gaining ground against their much larger but scandal-battered Japa-

nese rivals, the so-called Big Four — Nomura, Daiwa, Nikko and Yamachii.

In the first half of the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, six of the 10 most-profitable firms in Japan were foreign. Salomon Brothers and Morgan Stanley, which reap a substantial portion of their profits through program trading that involves stock-index futures, occupied the third and fourth places.

The Nikkei index future, representing the value of 225 leading Japanese stocks, permits investors to bet on the market's general direction. In trading, American firms have used their technical advantages to earn tens of millions of dollars in Tokyo through computer-assisted

trading strategies, including program trading. Most traders and brokerage executives say that creation of a stock-buying fund to bolster prices would certainly fail because the market is simply too big to be propped up in this way.

Nonetheless, a report on Wednesday by the Mainichi newspaper that such a plan had been discussed contributed to a sharp rebound in share prices. The Nikkei stock index rose 675.82 points on Wednesday, to 21,534.12. On Thursday, it edged up to 21,581.00.

Adding urgency is a decline that has brought the Nikkei from a peak of 38,915.87, on the last trading day of 1989. Many in Japan believe that if the market falls below the 20,000 barrier, it

will begin to seriously damage the Japanese economy and perhaps cause panic selling.

"They are grasping for whatever they can try to boost confidence," said one foreign securities executive, adding that the tinkering could end up harming the market's efficiency. "They're talking about gestures, but they do not seem to realize that some of those gestures really affect the markets."

Most industry executives are betting that the authorities will rein in trading in stock-index futures, which some blame for the market's troubles.

Thus far, the American firms have been try-

See TOKYO, Page 12

Estonia Awakes To Find a State Mired in Crisis

By Serge Schmemmann

TALLINN, Estonia — Freshly minted trappings of statehood are in evidence immediately on arrival: Two Soviet-made planes proudly emblazoned "Estonian" stand on the tarmac, fuzzy-checked customs agents arrive arriving Russians to buy a visa, youthful policemen sport trendy new uniforms.

But there is no fuel to fly the planes or to run the police cars, or to heat much of the city. Triumphant Estonians who long dreamed of resuming the independence interrupted by Communist occupiers a half century ago now prepare to disenfranchise the large Russian minority.

Food shops are bare. The faction-riddled parliament is paralyzed by internal dispute, and the government is tottering.

Prime Minister Edgar Savisaar resigned his government Thursday, the Estonian news agency ETA reported. Mr. Savisaar had been under attack for weeks for what opposition politicians described as an authoritarian style.

Mr. Savisaar proposed that the head of state, Arnold F. Ruutel, the country's most popular politician despite his past as a Communist functionary, be named prime minister. But a decision was expected only after arduous haggling in the 103-member parliament.

The contrast between the brass symbols of national sovereignty and the crisis of government and the economy are hardly unique to tiny Estonia. Many other former Soviet republics have had similar rude awakenings in trying to break away from an empire that stunted or subjugated their development.

But Estonia was always the envy of other republics: a little surrogate Europe with nicely

See ESTONIA, Page 2

Kiosk

Israelis Revoke Deportation Order

JERUSALEM (Combined Dispatches) — One of 12 Palestinians facing expulsion from the Israeli-occupied territories has won an appeal to have the order revoked, an army spokeswoman said Thursday. Only once before, in 1979, have the Israeli authorities reversed an expulsion order.

The spokeswoman said the Israeli commander of the occupied West Bank canceled the order on Thursday, following a ruling by an appeals board. But the board upheld a decision to deport four other Palestinians from the West Bank, bringing to 11 the number of deportation orders so far upheld by the boards. (Reuters, AP)

General News

The German parliament passed a bill tightening controls on arms exports. Page 2.

Airbus Industrie says it knew of and corrected equipment problems with its planes. Page 2.

Business & Finance

Italy passed a law to privatize segments of industry. Page 11.

| | |
|------------------------|----------|
| Dow Jones | 3,226.74 |
| S&P 500 | 29.07 |
| The Dollar in New York | |
| DM | 1.6067 |
| Pound | 1.785 |
| Yen | 123.85 |
| FF | 5.477 |

Crossword Page 7.
Weather Page 2.

OLYMPIC BOYCOTT THREAT

The Australian basketball team may boycott the U.S. Olympic team if Earvin (Magic) Johnson, who has the AIDS virus, plays. Page 17.

LEISURE

Do rappers expose or exploit misery? How can performers whose tapes many retailers won't stock still sell in the millions? Mike Zwerin looks at the roots of the phenomenon. Pages 6 and 7.

German Titans Move Into East Europe

While Industrial Prosperity Is Welcome, Ugly Memories of War Linger

By Stephen Engelberg

RACIBORZ, Poland — Germany's entrepreneurs and industrial giants are moving into Eastern Europe, spreading prosperity but stirring unease in a region that well remembers the horrors of World War II.

From this dilapidated town 320 kilometers (200 miles) southwest of Warsaw to Czechoslovakia to Hungary to the newly born nations of the former Soviet Union, the capitalist-hungry orphans of the communist system are eagerly competing for investment from their nearest and largest Western neighbor.

But there is an undertone of worry, particularly in Poland and Czechoslovakia, where German companies are the leading investors. In Hungary, where American capital thus far holds the largest share, there have been almost no qualms about German investment.

"This region is the German sphere of influence," said Laszlo Lang, an economist at the Central European Research Center in Budapest. "What Poland cannot accept and Czechoslovakia is beginning to resist is well understood here. It's all silly, mostly silly. Who do they think would invest here, the Japanese?"

Politicians, notably in Poland, have nonetheless begun to play on fears of German economic power. Some attribute sinister motives to the preference of German companies for areas with longstanding ties to Germany or German-speaking minorities. Even less xenophobic leaders are expressing concern.

Petr Pithart, the prime minister of the Czech region of Czechoslovakia, has announced that his government is reviewing Daimler-Benz's announced intention to take over Avia and Linz, the country's two truck makers. Volkswagen has already bought a controlling share in Skoda, the leading Czechoslovak car maker.

"Before we approve of additional German capital to our country, we shall perform a number of studies," Mr. Pithart said. "We have to ask, for example, what is German capital? Does it have the same geopolitical context as in the 1930s? We have to be clear on this by the end of March, when we have to decide on the Mercedes agreement."

The clash of ugly memories and desperate modern-day needs for infusion of cash went most sharply in Poland, which was conquered by Germany in 1939 and occupied until 1945. Germans are the leading foreign investors in Poland since the fall of communism, both in number and in dollar value.

Polish officials publicly welcome German business, but they acknowledge that they are working to attract other investors and encourage what they delicately term pluralism.

Raciborz, a town of about 60,000, encapsulates the fears, hopes and historic echoes that often seem to accompany German investment in the region. But there is one important difference: like more than one-third of the

See GERMAN, Page 8

OPINION

Prosperity or Settlements: A Choice for the Israelis

By Anthony Lewis

JERUSALEM — Dov Frohman is one of Israel's high-technology business stars, a vice president of the California micro-computer company Intel and general manager of Intel Israel.

Last year he won the Israel Prize for engineering and technology. A jolly man with a large beard, he has had an international career.

Twenty years ago in California Mr. Frohman invented the EPROM chip, a breakthrough that helped start Intel's phenomenal growth. He took a year off in Africa, teaching in Ghana and going to the Congo River in Zaire. Then he persuaded Intel, with much difficulty, to start operations in Israel. They have been a great success.

In a conversation the other day I asked him how Israel could provide employment for the Soviet Jews who want to come here. Some 325,000 have already arrived. Others are holding back because Israel's economy is weak and there are no jobs for them.

His answer was, "Especially in high-tech ventures. He said Israel had the asset of 'qualified manpower, people of creativity, imagination. With globalization, everything in business is mobile except manpower. So companies are going to look for centers of excellence."

So why don't we have more high-tech investment? The problem is political and economic stability. Why would a business want to go to an unstable place?

The current peace negotiations with the Palestinians and neighboring Arab states are a major reason for hope, he said; even the fact that the parties are talking has changed the atmosphere.

"Peace is the great thing," Mr. Frohman said. "I don't think we can get accelerated growth unless we solve the problem."

Mr. Frohman is not alone in his belief that peace is a key to economic growth. Other business leaders have the same view. One is Aharon Dovrat, the founder of Israel's largest private conglomerate, Clal.

"Peace is a precondition to attract investment on any significant scale," Mr. Dovrat said. "It is not only hope. Give us peace, and it is a marvelous country — with many reasons to attract investment. If Israel had had peace for the last 10 years, it would be approaching Switzerland."

"People won't send their money to

a country that is full of unrest. The idea of attracting investment and at the same time building settlements on occupied land is completely crazy."

Ephraim Arzi, the founder of Scitex, Israel's biggest high-tech company, made a similar point on Israel television recently. He said the country needs "a stable political atmosphere" and cannot have that if it goes on "playing a double game" in the West Bank — not annexing it but not letting it be Palestinian territory.

Menachem Begin understood that to make peace we had to give up territory," Mr. Arzi said. "He gave us a precedent. So let's do something."

An important American supporter of Israel, Laurence Tisch, the chairman of CBS, was interviewed by the Israeli newspaper Yedioth Ahronot. He said his companies would not invest in Israel now. The interviewer asked what would change that position.

The peace process and privatization in Israel," Mr. Tisch replied. "An end to the Arab boycott and relations between Israel and the Arab states would create incredible investment possibilities in Israel."

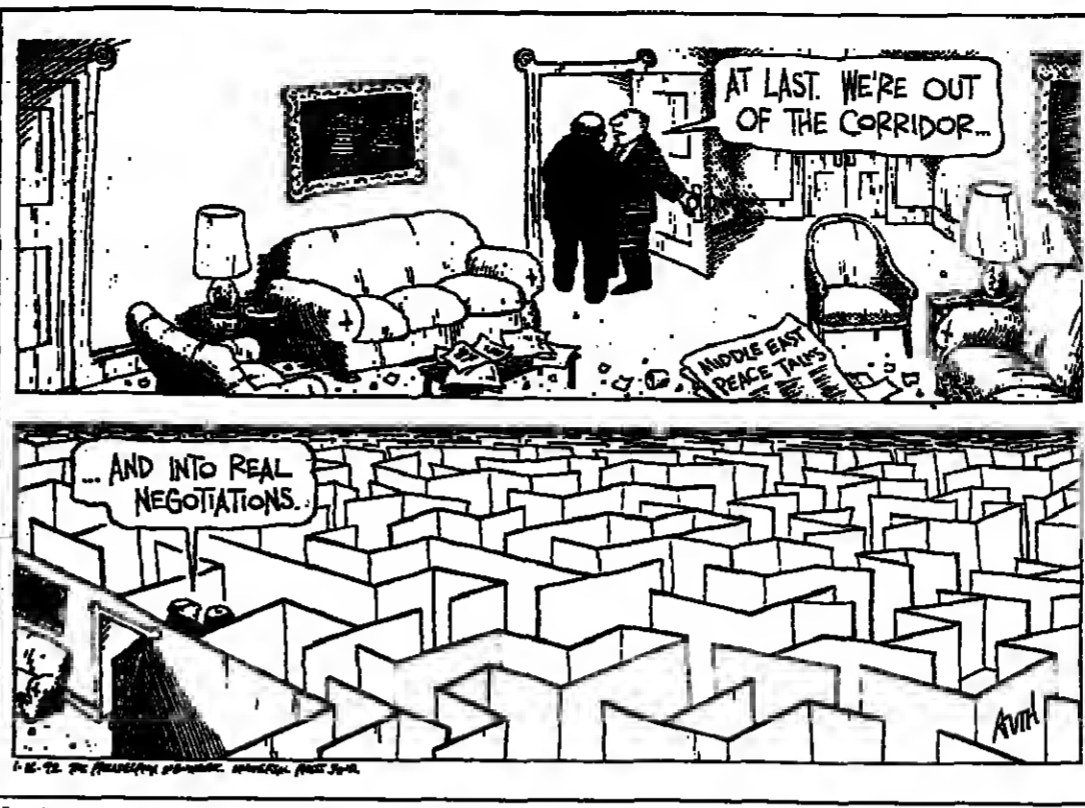
It hardly needs to be said that the government of Israel does not accept the industrialists' premise. Its policy is precisely to continue what Mr. Arzi called the "double game," not formally annexing the occupied territories but accelerating settlements in them.

The public is deeply divided. Polls suggest that a narrow majority would freeze the settlement process if that opened the way to agreement with the Palestinians. But few people have probably framed the issue in the stark economic terms that are in the business people's minds: as a choice between continued occupation of the territories and economic growth.

As Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, facing an election, is highly skilled at obscuring the choice — at assuring Israelis that they can have it both ways.

The New York Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Whose World Order Is It?

Regarding "For Russian Revision Within the Newly Chosen Limits" (Opinion, Jan. 13) by Henry Kissinger:

To read Mr. Kissinger's article, you would suppose he sees the United States despite the considerable and unfinished Gulf War, despite the problems of the economy and international trade, and despite persistent domestic troubles, as the sole actor on the world stage.

In this huge business of the breakup of the Soviet Union, and of the Russian empire it inherited, Western Europe has interests and concerns no less significant than those of the United States, and so, of course, do the great powers of the Far East — China and Japan. And so does the United Nations and its Security Council. Not one of these does Mr. Kissinger mention — except in passing, when recommending that the United States should "treat the new Commonwealth institutions as it has those of the European Community."

As Mikhail Gorbachev warned Boris Yeltsin and his two co-conspirators after their famously unconsidered Minisk coup, the problems, both within the for-

mer union and without, promise to be horrendous, and quite beyond their ken or skill to deal with. They are also beyond the ken, and pocket, of a poor and weary United States.

ELIZABETH YOUNG, London.

Peace Corps Heads East

The report "Peace Corps Redux: Graybeards Are Headed East" (Jan. 14) states that more than 600 American volunteers, mostly with business backgrounds, will be sent to former Soviet republics over the next two years to help their transformation into capitalist democracies. This, plus the as-yet-to-be-distributed spare billion for the destruction of nuclear arms, is what is on offer from the country that conceived the Marshall Plan.

What I wouldn't give for the vision of that consummate politician, Franklin Roosevelt, or even Harry Truman's acknowledgment of complete responsibility. "The buck stops here." Of course, then, the American people understood such a concept. They were as yet untrilled by the greed of recent times. They were not confused at the

prospect of aid used to develop economies that would one day create markets for American productivity.

F. DEVINS-PAUL, Vernouillet, France.

The Auto Edge

Regarding the editorial "Japan Isn't the Problem" (Dec. 24), which is the concern that oil imports contribute more to America's balance of payments deficit than do automobile imports?

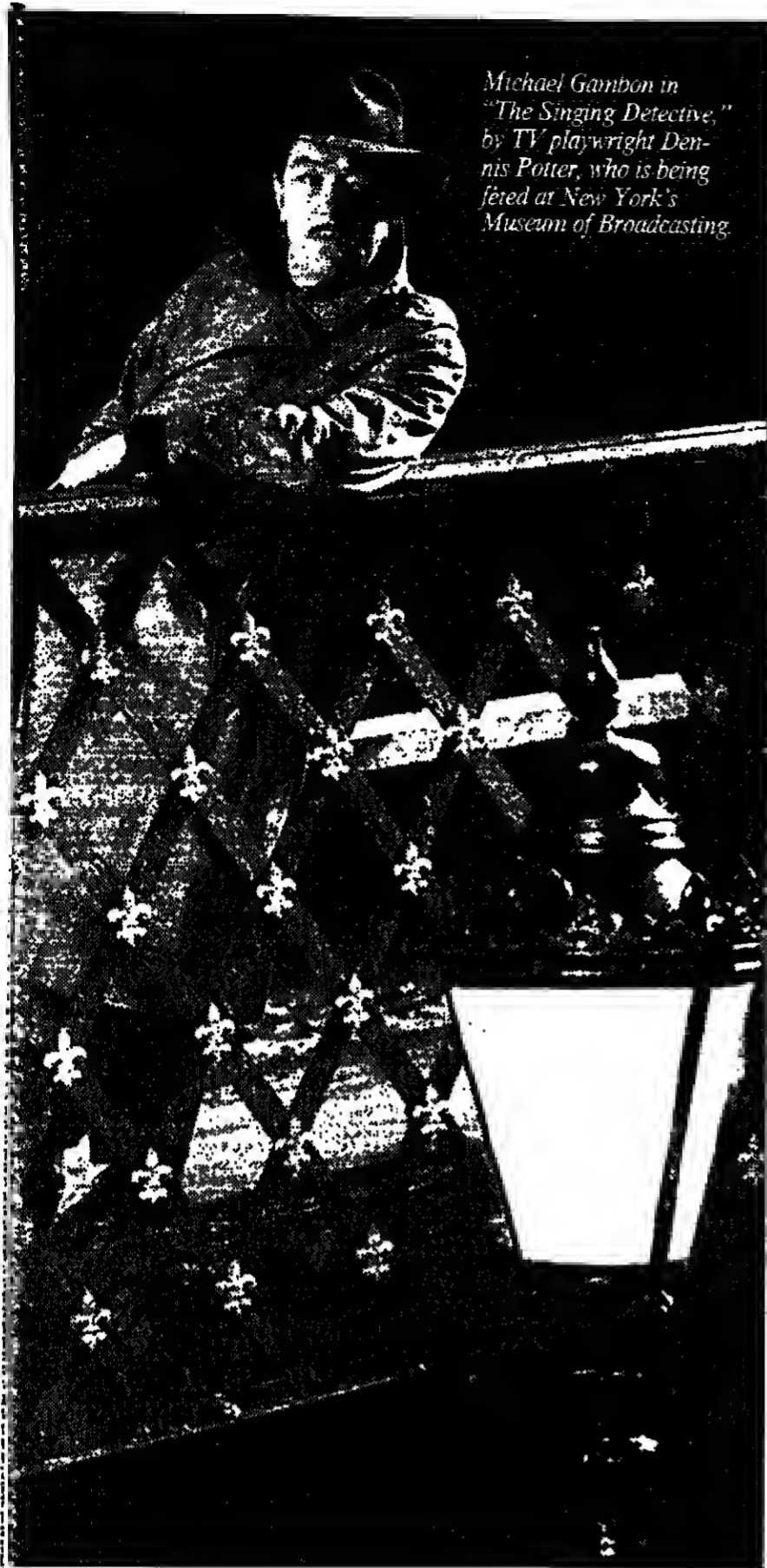
JOHN T. SCHULENBERG, Seoul.

ADVERTISEMENTS

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Jan. 23, 1992

Table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, ticker symbol, and price. Includes sections for 'INTERNATIONAL FUNDS', 'OTHER FUNDS', and 'RECENTLY LISTED FUNDS'.



Michael Gambon in "The Singing Detective," by TV playwright Dennis Potter, who is being fêted at New York's Museum of Broadcasting.

The Art of Illustrating Children's Books

"I firmly believe in the greatest stimulating and educative power of imaginative, fantastic and playful pictures and writings for children in their most impressionable years. . . . Children will make no mistakes in the way of confusing the imaginative and symbolic with the actual. . . . Nothing less than the best that can be had. . . . is good enough for those early impressionable years when standards are formed for life."

By Kate Singleton

MILAN — Those words were written almost a century ago by Arthur Rackham, whose illustrations of fairy tales by the Brothers Grimm, for Lewis Carroll's "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," for Aesop's Fables and for Dickens's "A Christmas Carol," have shaped the visions of generations of children.

Rackham used to say half jokingly that man's fall began with the invention of the wheel. He also held that photography, motion pictures and radio were abominations, but he might be encouraged to discover that today — despite hi-fi, TV, CDs, PCs and all the rest — a number of children's book illustrators and publishers are heeding his far-sighted precepts.

The ninth edition of the International Exhibition of Children's Book Illustration proves the point with eloquence. The 210 pictures currently on display in Treviso, Italy, are the work of 48 illustrators from 19 countries. The worlds they conjure up embrace airborne creatures, castles, witches, and a variety of slightly puzzled-looking diminutive people.

Accompanied by an international children's book show and an atelier where young visitors can experiment with paints and fables of their own invention, the exhibition will travel to other European cities this year. The show originated in the hillside town of Sarmade, in the Veneto region of northern Italy. This is largely because of some pioneering promotion and direction by Stepan Zavrel, the artist and illustrator of Czech origin who worked in Munich and London before settling in this area, which is renowned for the beauty of the landscape and the clarity of the light.

Zavrel is one of the two artists on view who use prints as an illustration technique. In his case, they are splendidly bold, theatrical woodcuts of direct narrative impact. By contrast, those of Maurizio Olivetto are colored engravings in which the onerous world of nonsense prevails: "The Strange Beasts," for instance, or "The Traveling Show," an ex-

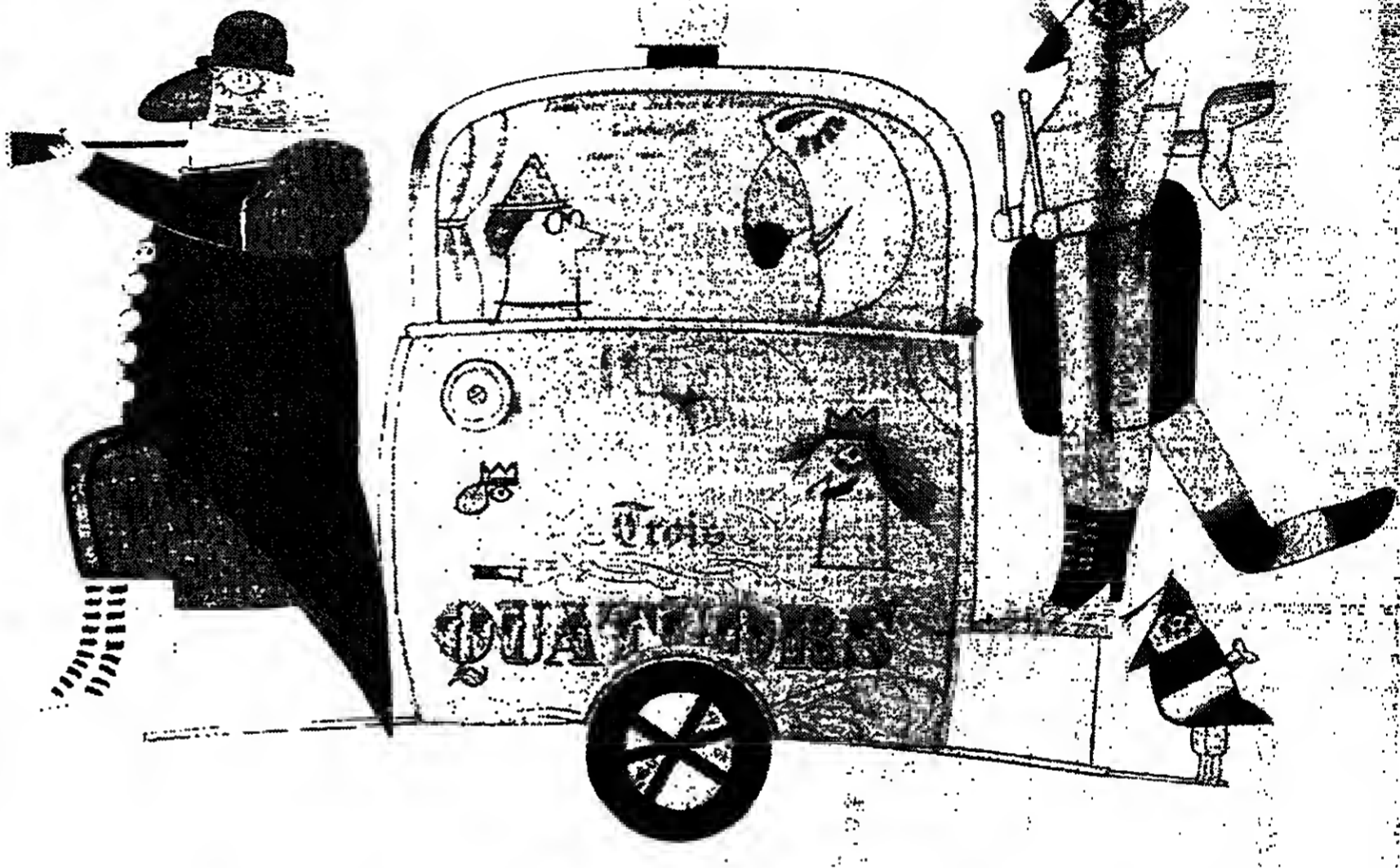
traordinary four-wheeled conveyance containing dancing fish, city-laden ships, a man with a pipe and various unearthly creatures. Olivetto, like the Lithuanian illustrator Leonardas Gutauskas, the Trieste-born Nicoletta Costa, and the artist, illustrator and stage-designer Emanuele Luzzati, exploits the effects achieved by combining different decorated surfaces: dots, checks, paisleys, stripes, feathering. The outcome has the fresh naïveté of pre-perspective portrayal, and something of the dynamism of certain forms of ethnic art.

Others, such as Luba Konečková-Vesela (Czechoslovakia), Jan Mogenssen (Denmark), Letizia Galli (Italy) and Carme Solé Vendrell (Spain) tell more linear stories by evoking three-dimensional space with the help of watercolor, that most delicate and elusive of media. A greater sense of density, on the other hand, is achieved by the artists working in acrylic paint, among them Jacques Le Scouff and the other French illustrators represented in the show.

The exhibition will be in Treviso through Feb. 23; it moves on to the Bibliothèque Centrale in Aix-en-Provence, France, the Centre Pompidou in Paris, and later to Madrid.

Kate Singleton lives in Italy and writes frequently on cultural affairs.

An illustration by Kveta Pacovska of Prague, who has won many prizes for her work.



TV Museum Fights Wasteland Image

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Television may be the intellectuals' favorite punching bag but the Museum of Broadcasting is fighting back by opening up the industry's history and its accomplishments to the public.

Through May it is showing a retrospective of works of Dennis Potter, one of England's top television playwrights, who opened the exhibition with a week of seminars harrumphing his audience with left books about the commercialization of American TV. The museum's annual international festival, also now on, features subtitled European and Asian prize-winners, rarely seen in the United States even on public television.

Later this year comes a study of Laurence Olivier's television programs, a possible retrospective of a yet-to-be chosen German TV writer, and a study of children's television around the world. All this runs alongside regular samplings of American masters of popular electronic culture from Jack Benny to Bob and Ray.

Although it has been in operation since 1976 as the Museum of Television and Radio, last year it changed its name and moved to a \$50 million building appropriately located next door to mediant's favorite watering hole, the Club 21 restaurant. The building came with screening rooms in various sizes, and less visible but far more essential electronic innards to summon up to computer screens the museum's collection of 40,000 tapes and records stretching back 70 years.

The museum is a monument to its principal benefactor, William S. Paley, who built the Columbia Broadcasting System and whose portrait is the only one on display in its grandiose lobby. Sally Bedell Smith's less than flattering biography, "In All His Glory," is pointedly missing from the books about broadcasting on sale at the museum shop.

Is this, then, a temple to legitimize what was once called a "vast wasteland"? The director, Robert M. Batscha, replies with the same pained look that might have crossed the face of the director of the British Museum in the 1840s if someone had asked him why he had begun cataloguing the day's

newspapers instead of wrapping them around tomorrow's fish.

"This is the first public library of a new literature," Batscha said. "Imagine not having access to the pictures of man landing on the moon. You can walk in here, press a button and see it now."

Mornings are set aside for schoolchildren (about 12,000 a year). From noon to 6 P.M., except Mondays, the museum is open to the public. For an admission fee of \$5 anyone can go to the electronic library and listen to the radio speeches of Franklin D. Roosevelt or the televised orations of Martin Luther King, study a selection from 10,000 commercials, or simply sit before a screen and watch a rerun of "I Love Lucy."

All are available in the 25,000 items in electronic storage (actually three Sony video library systems costing more than \$200,000 each). Another 15,000 tapes and records can be fetched on special request. This represents a tiny minority of the millions of programs made, but as Batscha said, "Ninety percent of books and movies are no good; why should TV be different?"

VISITORS are limited to two hours of TV viewing at a time (members can watch for three), but there are also one million clippings on the history of broadcasting, and scholars have booths where they can call up the library of tapes as if they were browsing in open stacks. The playwright Arthur Miller reviewed tapes of the McCarthy era, the choreographer Twyla Tharp viewed dance programs and writers from the David Letterman late-night talk show are forever looking for raw material for their sendups of contemporary pomposity.

The museum is the only place in the world where a writer can study Roosevelt's radio technique first-hand from its formation in the 1920s, or use electronic media to study the contrast in popular American attitudes toward war in World War II and Vietnam, or toward blacks over a half-century from Amos 'n' Andy through Bill Cosby.

The Dennis Potter retrospective is aimed at teaching Americans about foreign television by focusing on the work and career of an individual, and how he gets his work on the tube. Potter recalled that he began writing for television "because the dream of a common culture was very much within us; it's impossible now." The author of "The Singing Detective" and "Pennyces From Heaven" went on to give his American audience an earful:

"It is a great medium, but all its potentialities have been handed over to hucksters. What they are selling you is complacency and formulaic plots, which is the antithesis of drama. It is the difference between being a consumer and a citizen. I love American popular culture — its generous nature and its open admiration of money, and there's nothing wrong with money. But the real threat is letting the market men take over and tell you what to do."

The audience applauded. Later, at a reception, Frank A. Bennack of the Hearst Corporation, the museum's chairman, lauded Potter as "one of the biggest figures of the world of TV." Even at television's own museum, it's impossible to rub away all the glitz.

Listen Up: All You Need to Know About Rap

By Mike Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Some things you always wanted to know about rap but were afraid to listen to. The first performing rappers in form if not name were The Last Poets ("We were rapping" while the others were napping"). Four African-Americans who emerged in the early '70s from the coffeehouse beatnik jazz-and-poetry scene with ghetto-oriented street rhymes accompanied by bongos, bass and a horn or two. They called it spooetics, for speaking poetry rapidly.

The Last Poets told stories "to the oppressed about the oppressor" in a language both could understand with intelligence, minimal aggressivity and high-grade humor. For example: "When you start out with a lie you got no alibi for the lie then you got to alibi for the alibi."

Go to the library, all the lies are buried in the library"

"Library" is spiffy spooetics for the fact that history is not exactly written from black people's point of view. Imagine those lines chanted in that unmistakable irresistible beneath-the-underdog swing which has surfaced in many forms from Jelly Roll Morton to Michael Jackson by way of Chuck Berry, James Brown, Charlie Parker, Jimi Hendrix and Eddie Murphy.

It would be hard to find a Western white person who has not been affected (some might say infected) by this rich culture. Millions of middle-class white kids listen to the successors of The Last Poets like Biz Beiderbecke listened to Louis Armstrong and Andrew Strung to Wilson Pickett. It's a logical, inevitable (if downhill) extension. Remember, there was a '60s black power advocate by the name of H. Rap Brown — white adults in positions of authority feel threatened.

Rappers and their bass-up-front boom-bating boom-boxes have replaced the James

Brothers and Bonnie and Clyde as onlaw folk heroes like Uzis have replaced those cute pocket Saturday Night Specials in cops and robbers movies. Rap has been called "a rude awakening" and "the most politicized pop music since punk." A recent issue of The New Republic quotes Arthur Kempton, who writes for The New York Review of Books, calling rappers "the preeminent young dramatists in the clamorous theater of the streets."

Last summer the British police decided the album "Efil4Zgagga" by NWA (for "Niggers With Attitude") was offensive and obscene and confiscated 23,000 copies of it. The case was overturned in court last month. On the charts for seven months now, the album is certified platinum. Despite (or because of) minimal airplay, a mere \$18,000 promotion budget, accusations of violence and racism, retailers refusing to carry it and St. Ives malt liquor canceling a publicity campaign starring him, rapper Ice Cube's "Death Certificate" has sold more than a million copies, in only two months. Cube,

who starred in the film "Boyz n the Hood" is becoming a hot Hollywood property. Violence is now available in a variety of formats.

Why does a beer company sign a role model who makes violence a career move? And why did this "preeminent young dramatist" endorse an alcoholic beverage in the first place? Can record company executives marketing music most of them surely do not approve of be compared to clean drug dealers? When intellectuals latch on to rap like Norman Mailer to convicted murderer Jack Henry Abbott, do they admire the subject of does outrage itself? Do rappers expose or exploit misery? Is this an unhappy ending? What happens after an unhappy ending?

Rap is, as e.e. cummings described a magazine, fearlessly obscene. To its credit, unlike graffiti, the Establishment does not call rap art, although calling it "music" makes me want to cry. Maybe the bottom line is this: anything that makes so many censors and politicians mad can't be all bad.

THE MOVIE GUIDE

L'Amant

Directed by Jean-Jacques Annaud. France/Britain, A.M.F.

The girl is standing with her back to the Mekong, and it looks like a Marguerite Duras film; the sibilant voice-off belongs to Jeanne Moreau, and it sounds like a Duras film. But Duras sold the rights to her autobiographical Prix Goncourt novel and this production (titled "The Lover" in English) chooses the masterpiece theater approach. The girl (Jane March) is dressed in worn silk, shod in scuffed sequined pumps; the wealthy Chinese (Tony Leung) has her chauffeur in his Morris Léon-Bollée, hands meet in a drawn-out close-up. Sex is tasteful, and the meals served in bed look tasty — your eye tends to wander from the glistening bodies to the tray. You can drift off because there's no hard core to the movie; sexual fever, money lust, racism and incest are glossed over. So stick with the sights: rickshaws hustle down streets and an ocean liner steams off at the end, taking the girl and her warring family back to France. This family sounds strange in

English, the language of the film's original version. Annaud, who has made original silent films, such as "The Bear," gives us a tame version of "The Lover." Nobody bites, as if Duras could ever have been just a little sex kitten. (Joan Dupont, IHT)

Freejack
Directed by Geoff Murphy. U.S., Warner Bros.

In the year 2009, when most of this overlong and unlighty film takes place, mind transfers are available to the rich and ailing, but pollution has made healthy bodies hard to find. So doctors-to-be, like the brush young racing driver Alex Furlong (Emilio Estevez), are rounded up from the past under the supervision of Vacendak (Mick Jagger), a bounty hunter in search of tender young flesh. Anthony Hopkins appears briefly in the role of the mastermind who must explain the plot's machinations and seems to be the only real actor in the cast. Based on Robert Sheckley's novel "Immortality Inc.," the film was directed colorfully by Geoff Murphy. (James Maslin, NYT)

Afraid of the Dark
Directed by Mark Peploe. France/Britain, Ariane.

Peploe, a screenwriter for Antonioni and Bertolucci, has plotted and directed his first feature, a thriller about a young boy's fantasy world ("Double Vue," in French). Lucas (Ben Keyworth) lives with his blind mother (Fanny Ardant) and father (James Fox) in a quiet London neighborhood. Too quiet — the blind community is threatened by a mad slasher who could be any one of the trusted neighbors. The window washer leers, the locksmith looks suspicious, there seems to be a Ripper on every corner — even his father appears ominous. Midway, another story emerges: The child is going blind and has concocted his own thriller. But after all the red herrings, we're no longer afraid of the dark. (Joan Dupont, IHT)

There's Nothing Out There

Directed by Rolfe Kanesky. Mike (Craig Peck), the main character in "There's Nothing Out There," has seen too many

horror movies. He can barely go on a weekend trip to a remote house in a lonely wooded setting without getting very, very nervous. Vacationing with three young couples (among whom skinnydipping is the sport of choice), Mike complains constantly about the sheer "Friday the 13th"-ness of the whole enterprise. Mike also rolls his eyes in disbelief every time one of the others suggests a lonely walk, midnight swim or trip to get firewood from an adjoining shed (which probably does contain an ex. after all). Rolfe Kanesky, who wrote and directed, has doubtless seen more than his share of low-budget horror efforts, and has set out to give them the skewering they deserve. His intentions are good and his effects sometimes funny, but the whole film plays like exactly what it is, namely the work of a 20-year-old college student. The film's use of actresses dates back to times when wearing a bikini was considered a form of talent. Aside from Peck's comic timing and the cleverness of a few gags, not much about the film rises above amateurishness, but Kanesky does show energy and promise. (Janet Maslin, NYT)



The Rolling Stone Mick Jagger appears in "Freejack"; Ben Keyworth in "Afraid of the Dark."

HEAR THIS

It had to happen. We've seen the fashion people trot out all those inch-wide eyeliners and hip-hugger pants. Hang on to your heads! Patchouli's back! According to Elaine Louie of The New York Times, some people date this to Madonna's 1989 album, "Like a Prayer," which was scented with patchouli. "Madonna put patchouli in the album because she wanted to capture the scent of the '60s and also the smell of the church," according to Warner Brothers Records. Gag us with a spoon.

Private Pilots: Flying in Foreign Lands

By Barbara Rosen

PARIS — Recreational fliers who take to the skies from a new country may find the process considerably less complicated than they might have expected.

When visiting another country, recreational fliers can usually get at least temporary permission to fly on a nonlocal license. Often, if flying a plane registered in the country in which you are licensed, you can keep doing so almost indefinitely. But when moving to another country, and especially if you want to fly an aircraft registered there, you will probably have to get a local license or at least validate your non-foreign one.

The process, though sometimes detailed, is usually straightforward. But it varies from country to country, and there is no centralized source of information: You must contact the relevant civil aviation authority.

Within the European Community, changes are in the works to standardize private pilot licenses. Meanwhile, the unifying

factor is the Montreal-based International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), whose member countries (164 at last count) agree to adopt various regulations. The ICAO cannot control whether its members recognize each other's private pilot licenses. But most use its minimum standards at least as a base, facilitating exchanges.

In Japan, a private pilot aged 17 or more who has a valid license from another ICAO member and at least 40 hours of flying time can get a Japanese license just by completing the paperwork.

In France, foreign ICAO licenses can get a local validation, good for two years, after a medical check-up.

In Germany, fliers from another ICAO country who have had their licenses renewed at least once and have flown at least 24 hours as pilot in command, can be validated to fly by Visual Flight Rules (VFR) on a single-engine plane during daytime hours. But for night flights they must pass a practical and/or a written test (in German or English).

Getting a foreign ICAO license validated

in South Africa involves a written exam in local air law, approval of your radio license and a flight test that includes navigation. It's done with a flying school and, for someone who is a quick study, can be completed in one week, says Robby Robinson, chief aviation inspector of the Department of Transport's Directorate of Civil Aviation. The validation expires with your foreign license. But the foreign pilot who wants to fly a South African-registered plane by Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) must go through a second testing procedure with the Department of Transport, which can take another three weeks.

The United States issues a restricted certificate to holders of another ICAO country's license. The United Kingdom considers everyone on a case-by-case basis.

For owners of planes, airworthiness regulations also vary. James Allan, author of "Going Foreign VFR" (Robert Pooley Ltd., London), moved his plane from Belgium and spent two months and several thousand pounds getting it to British specifications. He says it could be equally complicated moving the other way.

Recreational fliers from all over the world often head to the United States to get trained and certified more cheaply than at home, then return and get their U.S. licenses validated as if they were foreigners. (Japanese also go to Australia and New Zealand.)

"The paradise for private flying is and always has been the United States," says Allan. Everything, from instruction to plane rentals to landing opportunities, is more plentiful and less expensive. Fuel costs three times more in France, notes François Besse, an editor of the monthly newspaper InfoPilot. U.S. municipal airfields often charge nothing for landings, says Allan, while you can pay as much as £400 (\$720) to land at

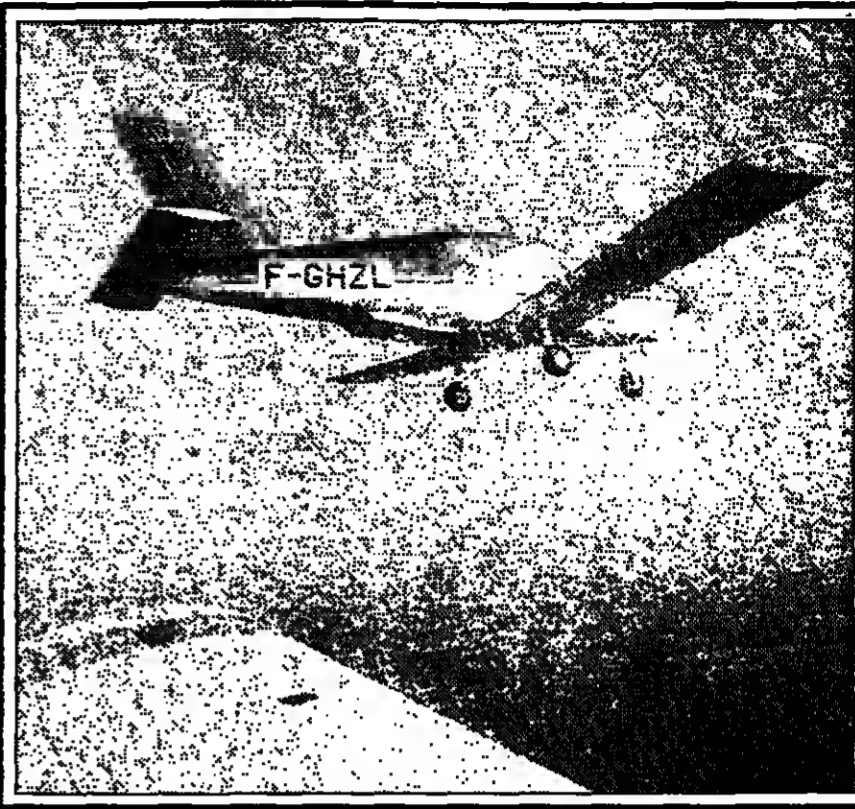
London's Heathrow — if you can get permission.

For private flying in Europe, "the easiest, most pleasant and probably least expensive country is France," Allan says, citing a "fairly relaxed attitude by the authorities" and an abundance of small airfields with low or no landing charges. Italy is among the most difficult, he says: too much bureaucracy and not enough of the high-octane, low-lead fuel used by light aircraft.

According to Allan, about 90 percent of private fliers use VFR, which, unlike IFR, "change every time you cross an international border." He elaborates: For those without an instrument rating, flying in the airways used by commercial traffic is allowed in France, forbidden in Britain and the Netherlands, and the only way to fly without special permission in Greece and Czechoslovakia. Both Germany and the United States allow flying VFR after dark; the Netherlands and Belgium do not.

The need for military or diplomatic clearance also varies. "If you fly over the presidential palace in Rabat, you will be fined," warns James Gilbert, publisher and editor of the London-based magazine Pilot. "If you fly over the presidential palace in Haiti, you're likely to be fired on."

Barbara Rosen is a free-lance journalist living in Paris.



Taking to the air with a foreign license is not necessarily complicated.

DO'S AND DON'TS

Visual Flight Rules
Do familiarize yourself with Visual Flight Rules for any country in which you plan to fly. They vary from one country to another.

Licensing
Do check on licensing regulations when moving to another country. You will probably have to get a local license or have your existing one validated.

Private Planes
Don't assume that you will have no problems taking your private plane with you to a new country. Airworthiness regulations vary, and it can take time and money to get an aircraft into conformity with local specifications.

No Go Areas
Don't assume that you can fly anywhere. Military or diplomatic clearance may be needed in certain cases.

In Europe, a Frequent Flier Boom

By Roger Collis
International Herald Tribune

WHAT do hot air balloons, health clubs, flying lessons, power boat racing, golf tuition and photo safaris in Kenya have to do with the business traveler? They are awards in Virgin Atlantic's Freeway frequent flier program. And if you want a boating flight you can have it as well.

This is Virgin's response to the gathering pace of competition on the main trans-Atlantic routes from U.S. mega-carriers, like American and United Airlines, which are signing up European members as fast as they can in frequent flier programs (FFPs). During the last 12 months, British Airways, Iberia, KLM and British Midland have launched FFPs. SAS is "putting one together," possibly in early March, and Swissair is "looking at possibilities." Pundits predict that by the end of 1992 there will be hardly any European airlines without an awards program of some kind. Mileage counting seems to become as much of an addiction in Europe as it is in North America.

Since American Airlines introduced the first FFP 10 years ago in the wake of U.S. airline deregulation, they have become a global phenomenon. Around 30 million people are enrolled in one or more programs. Last year they earned millions of miles of free flights and class upgrades. What's in it for the airlines is winning customer loyalty and knowing who their customers are — this is known as database marketing. A recent survey showed that two-thirds of passengers on an average United trans-Atlantic flight were members of an FFP — the majority in United's Mileage Plus scheme. More than a third of people in first and business classes said earning mileage was the main reason for flying United.

Why have European airlines been slow to get into the act? In Europe's tightly regulated skies there has been no imperative until now, although major carriers are partners in at least one North American airline FFP both for accumulating mileage and using awards. Europe's FFPs are more specifically targeted toward business travelers than the general catch-all approach of those in North America.

They are often linked to an executive club, the membership of which depends on how many times you fly or how much you spend with the airline. Benefits include the run of the airport lounge, extra baggage allowances, and hotel and car rental discounts. Club members typically get a higher level of mileage or points in the airline's FFP.

"You don't want to waste your money by giving benefits to people who do not actually fly very frequently," says Sue Moore, general

The Frequent Traveler
manager for business department at British Airways. "We aim our program at people who give us a lot of business, the full fare passengers."

Airlines are discovering, however, that frequent travelers are not motivated by free tickets alone. Says Chris Moss, marketing director of Virgin Atlantic in London, "The last thing heavy fliers want to do is get on another plane. Our Freeway program was born out of the fact that people, while attracted by a free ticket, had quite a different view when they came to redeem it. So we offer exotic things, such as a visit to the Great Wall of China, and hot air ballooning."

The basic offer is, flying business class you get a free economy ticket for that sector, which you can use yourself or transfer to someone else. Freeway is a points-based scheme similar to the U.S. mileage schemes. Should you not wish to use the free ticket you can transfer it into points and get to the other awards quicker.

Latitudes, the British Airways FFP, was launched last April. It rewards passengers with an arbitrary number of "Air Miles" which vary by route and the class you're flying. For example, you get 50 Air Miles for each single flight within Europe in business class. You're then able to redeem these as real miles of travel. So you'd need 10 flights in European business class to get one free flight from London to Paris.

"We're the converse of the American programs," Moore says. "With them you collect miles according to distance and then redeem against an arbitrary points table. Latitudes is the other way around. You redeem on the basis of distance."

A one-way flight from Amsterdam to New York earns 700 points in economy at full fare, 2,100 points in business and 4,200 points in first class. A free one-way flight to New York requires 15,000 points in economy and 30,000 points in business class. An upgrade from economy to business class will cost you 15,000 points.

AIR FRANCE has comparable spending requirements for its Service Plus club (you need to spend 36,000 francs a year for the blue and 60,000 francs for the red membership) but has no plans for a FFP.

"I think we'd be making a big mistake to introduce a U.S. style FFP," says France-Catmore, an Air France spokeswoman in Paris. "It's far less important for the French than Americans to have free tickets. French business people prefer to be recognized and adore having a surprise, such as an upgrade when they get to the airport."

"We track all frequent travelers on our data base. And once a year about 12 percent are given a surprise present of a ticket, related to the type of trips they've made and how much they've spent during the previous 12 months. They can have a surprise upgrading whenever they fly."

Tracking down the best FFPs is sure to be the flavor of the year in Europe.

THE ARTS GUIDE

AUSTRIA

Vienna
Kunsthistorisches Museum (tel: 531.24.44.57). To Feb. 2: 120 Japanese woodcuts by such masters of the art as Utamaro, Hiroshige and Hokusai. Kunsthaus (tel: 712.04.95). To Feb. 8: 60 paintings by the Chilean surrealist Robert Matta. Kunsthistorisches Museum (tel: 531.24.44.57). To Feb. 8: "Paul Hindemith — Composer and Draftsman."

BELGIUM

Brussels
Musée d'Art Moderne (tel: 513.93.30). To March 29: Paintings and ceramics by Alfred William Finch, a Belgian artist of the turn of the century whose work was strongly influenced by Gauguin. Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 507.84.72). To Apr. 19: "Sport in Ancient Greece." A collection of pottery and sculptures celebrating the practice of sports in Ancient Greece on loan from prestigious European museums.

BRITAIN

London
Barbican Centre (tel: 638.4141). To Feb. 11: "Yefim Ladizhinsky (1911-1982):" More than 130 paintings and drawings by the Russian Jewish artist shown for the first time outside Israel. British Museum (tel: 323.9851). To Feb. 20: "Nihonga." An exhibition of Japanese paintings of the first part of the century showing strong European influence and featuring works by Yokoyama, Shimomura, and Hishida. Covent Garden (tel: 240.10.66). "In the Middle, Somewhat Elevated." William Forsythe's choreography starring Sylvie Guillem and Laurent Haillet. Feb. 13, 17, 20, March 2, 6, and 7. National Portrait Gallery (tel: 306.0055). To Feb. 9: The Portrait in British Art: A survey of British portraiture from the Elizabethan period to the early 20th century. Also to Feb. 23: "Eve Arnold: In Britain." Exhibition of photographs.

CANADA

Ottawa
National Gallery of Canada (tel: 990.1985). To Feb. 2: "Strengthening the Spirit: Works by Native Artists."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Prague
Mezská Knihovna Municipal Library (tel: 23.22.57). To Feb. 9: Paintings and drawings trace the evolution of the Czech artist Otakar Slavik.

FRANCE

Angoulême
Place du Champ de Mars (tel: 45.95.09.39). To Jan. 26: 18th international comic strip festival.

Bordeaux

Musée d'Art Contemporain (tel: 58.44.18.35). To Feb. 2: 21 graphic abstracts using day-glo paint by the American artist Peter Halley.

Lyon

Musée d'Art Contemporain (tel: 78.30.50.66). To March 8: Installations by James Turrell which require the visitor's participation.

PARIS

Musée de la Mode et du Costume (tel: 47.20.85.23). To March 15: "Givenchy — 40 Years of Creation." Giant photographs of women the French designer has dressed, such as Audrey Hepburn, as well as 130 of his outfits. Musée National des Monuments Français (tel: 47.27.35.74). To Feb. 1: "Draft Art." Works of the last decade by French and American artists.

Musée de la Poste

(tel: 42.79.23.00). To Feb. 1: "The Color of Money." Exhibition of the different ways money has been represented in the visual arts since the 19th century.

MUNICH

Neue Pinakothek (tel: 238.05.195). To Feb. 2: "Johann Georg von Dillis. Memorial Exhibit on the 150th Anniversary of his Death (1759-1841)."

ISRAEL

Jerusalem
The Israel Museum (tel: 708.811). To May 15: Biblical tales in Islamic paintings, Islamic miniatures and paintings from a private collection.

ITALY

Florence
Palazzo Vecchio (tel: 278.84.22).

NETHERLANDS

Amsterdam
Rijksmuseum (tel: 673.21.21). To March 1: First International Exhibition of Rembrandt's work. Includes 48 major paintings, etchings and 31 works by his pupils.

Groningen

Groninger Museum (tel: 18.33.43). To Feb. 8: "Africa Now." Exhibition of works by contemporary sub-Saharan artists.

SPAIN

Madrid
Museo Español de Arte Contemporáneo (tel: 548.7150). To Feb. 28: "Czechoslovakian Cubism." Traces the art scene of the early 20th century.

SWITZERLAND

Basel
Museum für Völkerkunde (tel: 266.55.00). To March 15: "Textiles in the World." Exhibition focusing on the symbolic role of textiles and clothing in the island culture.

Martigny

Fondation Pierre Gianadda (tel: 22.39.73). To March 8: "Calima. Pre-Columbian Colombia." Statuettes and gold objects.

Pully

Musée d'Art Contemporain (tel: 29.91.46). To March 15: First major retrospective of photos by Robert Rauschenberg. Includes over 170 works from private and gallery collections.

Zurich

Kunsthau (tel: 251.87.55). To Jan. 28: "Swiss Visionaries." Swiss artists from the 19th century to the present day look at utopias.

UNITED STATES

Los Angeles
Los Angeles Music Center Opera (tel: 572.7213). "Kullervo." The world premiere of Aulis Sallinen's adaptation of an ancient Finnish legend. Feb. 25, 27, 29, March 2.

New York

Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel: 695.7110). To Feb. 18: Retrospective of paintings by the American Stuart Davis (1892-1964). Museum of Modern Art (tel: 798.9750). To Jan. 28: Drawings by Art Spiegelman, including the original pages for both parts of "Maus."

Whitney Museum of American Art, Madison Ave. at 75th Street (tel: 570.3833). To Feb. 2: "Celebrating Calder." Includes 50 works spanning Alexander Calder's career, including mobiles, works on paper, jewelry and tapestries.

Washington

Corcoran Gallery (tel: 638.3211). To Feb. 16: "The Body Electric: Zizi Raymond and Kid Smith." 20 sculptures investigating the human body.

Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden (tel: 737.4215). To Feb. 17: Retrospective of works by the American landscape painter Albert Bierstadt.

National Portrait Gallery (tel: 357.2700). To May 17: "Time Crosses the War: Personalities from World War II." 36 original cover portraits done for Time Magazine.

Sackler Gallery (tel: 357.2700). To April 5: "Challenging the Past: The Paintings of Chang Dai-chien." 87 works by the foremost Chinese artist of the 20th century.



The 1965 print "Reducing Salon at Forest Mere in Hampshire," from the exhibition of Eve Arnold's photographs on view at the National Portrait Gallery in London. "Eve Arnold: In Britain" runs through Feb. 23.

Opera
Comique, Salle Favart (tel: 42.60.04.99/42.38.88.83). Lily's "Alys." William Christie, conductor; Jean-Marie Vabre, director; Jan. 28, 31 and Feb. 1, 2, 4 and 5.

PIVOLI

Castello di Pivoli (tel: 958.72.58). To Feb. 9: Sculptures by the Italian contemporary artist Giuseppe Penone.

JAPAN

Nara
Nara Museum (tel: 48.1187). To Feb. 9: "Western and Japanese Style Paintings in Modern Japan." Includes works by Irie Hakoku, Kobayashi Kokai and Teikoku Seiho.

Tokyo

Hara Museum of Contemporary Art (tel: 3445.0851). To March 20: "Kubota Shigeo: Video Installation" traces the career of the New York-based artist whose work in video has helped define this radical art form.

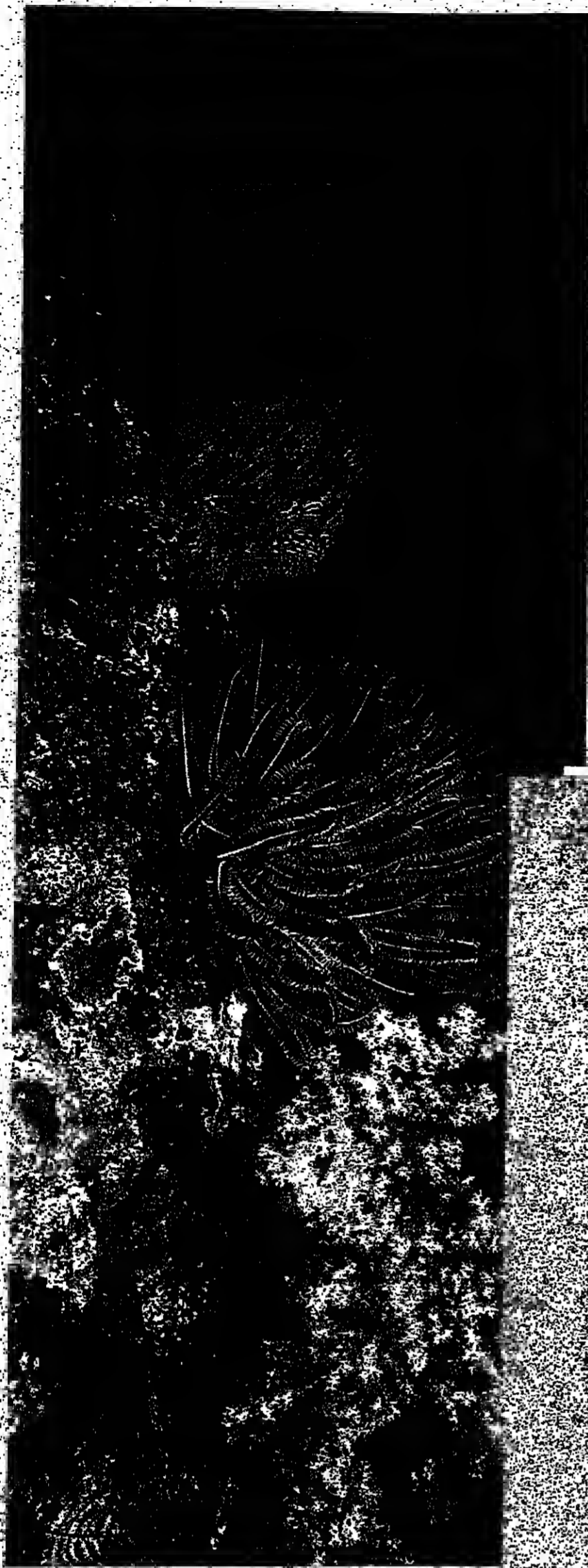
ACROSS 20 Van Gogh's "The Potato" 37 Cistern 4 Breeze 5 Hourglass-figure fashioner 1 Secular 21 Loaded hooks enew 30 Chevalier hit 5 Dipl. 7 Equal 41 Rejet's mates 6 Looked at cheesecake 13 Major or Minor lead-in 25 One way to go for dinner 45 Spark plug of a sort 9 Tomato salads 10 A greener of wishes 28 Train wreck, e.g. 47 Stroubles 11 Della's creator 12 Exigency 48 Unsuspected 15 Protein in milk 19 Ten-footer? 30 Parts from Sam Dickens title 53 Pusher 16 Leaflike, in e way 22 Symptom carry-on 24 First native-born American saint 1945 26 Bit of information 51 Lyric poem 63 Middling 27 Writer Calvino 64 Hesses' preopos 28 Symbol of benevolence 65 Healthy joints? 29 Having mystical meaning 31 La Douce namesakes 41 Popular name in Paris 48 Cut. In poetry 55 Ingrid in "Cassabance" 2 Mills or Silla solo 35 Twangy 51 Importune 56 Myanmar neighbor 3 'Sey It — So, Berlin tune 39 Masculinity 46 Powwow places 54 Clippety insecticide

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NATURAL WONDERS OF THAILAND

Environmental Cause Is a Royal Prerogative

Thailand's favorable habitat "must be preserved, so that it will not change from a land of gardens and rice into a desert," says King Bhumibol Adulyadej.

Thailand's revered ruler has often expressed his concern regarding the preservation of nature and wildlife. Indeed, it has been one of the hallmarks of his long reign, which began with his coronation in 1956. He and other members of the royal family "visit" the better part of each year outside of Bangkok, traveling informally throughout the countryside from one of the other of six provincial residences to observe conditions and problems in rural areas. Out of these visits have come more than 1,000 "royally initiated" projects. Many of these, especially in the early years, were addressed to such local problems as the need for water supplies, land ownership and proper utilization of the soil. Increasingly, though, the king's ideas have involved the principle of sustainable development of natural resources — preserving and improving the environment while also meeting the needs of an expanding population that requires more space. The nomadic northern hill tribes, for example, posed two difficulties. One was social: their reliance on the opium poppy as a subsistence crop, which was then sold to middlemen and eventually refined into heroin. The other was environmental: their slash-and-burn system of clearing forests for poppy fields, which was denuding hillsides throughout the north. Under a Royal Project started

in 1969, substitute crops like fruits and vegetables were introduced, and tribal groups were encouraged to settle in permanent villages, where they receive medical attention and education. Numerous other royal projects, including wildlife preserves, also stress the importance of conservation and protection of existing resources. Summarizing the king's work in a 1988 United Nations Environment Program, commented: "Overall, it is clear that [his] concepts and the Royal Projects are excellent examples for promoting sustainable development. Natural resources and the environment are prudently protected and managed to provide continuous benefits to increase the standards of living and quality of life of the people. Her Majesty Queen Sirikit has been equally active in environmental work. She has lent her personal support to reforestation projects in the northeast, and she serves as patron of the Wildlife Fund Thailand, founded in 1983 as an affiliate of the Worldwide Fund for Nature, the world's largest private organization working for nature conservation. Given the immense respect felt by all segments of the Thai population for the monarchy, such active participation in the environmental cause has helped make it a nationwide concern. William Warren



Elephants are protected in Thailand.

OVER recent years, Thailand has experienced impressive economic growth, mainly centered around such urban areas as Bangkok. Beyond the cities, in almost every region, there remain vast areas of extraordinary beauty, ranging from the mountainous north to the spectacular southern seacoasts. These constitute a rare natural heritage, now being protected by the Thai government through a system of national parks and wildlife sanctuaries and by a travel industry eager to attract a new generation of environment-conscious visitors.

Preserving the Heritage Of a Scenic Kingdom

Roughly shaped like the head of an elephant with the long southern peninsula representing its trunk, Thailand features remarkable scenic and geographical variety in an area about the size of France.

Granitic, forest-clad mountains in the far north of Thailand rise to more than 2,000 meters (6,560 feet), towering over fertile valleys watered by such rivers as the Ping, Wang, Nan and Yom. These gradually descend to the great Central Plain, a vast flat expanse stretching for some 450 kilometers to the Gulf of Thailand and covered with a rich, alluvial soil that makes it one of the world's most productive rice-growing regions. West of the plain are more densely jungled heights along the Thai-Burmese border, a continuation of the Himalayan foothills, while to the northeast is the Khorat Plateau, rimmed by the Phnom Dongrak and the Petchabun mountains. In the south, there are 3,000 kilometers (1,869 miles) of coastline, part of it around the gulf and part on the Indian Ocean extending down to the Malaysian border. Nearly all the great events in Thai history have taken place in the central region, close to the source of agricultural abundance, beginning with Suk-

Gentle Faith Is Source Of Conservation Ideals

The spread of Buddhism in Asia brought with it a deep appreciation of nature and a strong belief in the sanctity of life, animal as well as human.

About two-and-a-half thousand years ago, on a full-moon night in July, the basic precepts of the Buddhist religion were laid down by its founder. The scene was a park at Sarnath, in northern India, which also served as a sanctuary for tame deer. The deer is now one of the symbols of Buddhism, while the anniversary of the first sermon is celebrated by Buddhists everywhere, immediately followed by the three-month "rains retreat," when monks traditionally remain in their temples to study and to avoid accidentally treading on young plants. In Thailand, 95 percent of the population is Buddhist, and at one time or another — usually at the age of 21 — almost every young man, from the king down to the most humble farmer, is ordained as a monk for a period that may be only a few weeks or the full three-month Buddhist lent season. During this time, he not only studies more about the faith but also acquires, from senior monks, its prevalent attitudes. Throughout the country, there are more than 700 so-called forest monasteries — retreats that offer serenity in a natural setting, sometimes in an actual forest. There was one such monastery outside the first capital of Sukhothai, to which the king went regularly to present robes to its scholarly monks and enjoy the peaceful surroundings. The present king is also a devout Bud-

dhist and spends time in provincial temples whenever he can. It was in a Buddhist monastery in Samut Sakhon Province that the last known Schomburgk's deer, a species believed to have been unique to Thailand, found refuge when all the rest of its kind had been decimated by hunters. A yellow ribbon with a bell was tied around its neck for added protection, but when it wandered outside the temple grounds one night in 1938, it was killed by a drunk. More fortunate have been the open-billed storks that migrate from Bangladesh every December to Wat Phai Lom, north of Bangkok on the Chao Phraya River. Here they are provided with sanctuary to mate, lay eggs and rear their young before flying off in June. Thai Buddhism in general avoids political activity, and only in a few instances have monks become openly involved in Thai conservation issues. Recently, however, one monk achieved considerable attention in the newspaper for his opposition to a project that threatened a forest where his monastery was located. The underlying beliefs of the religion provide a strong potential base for environmental interests — a wellspring that can, and probably will, be drawn on as young Thais become increasingly concerned about preserving their natural environment. W.W.



Buddha attained nirvana under the Bo tree.



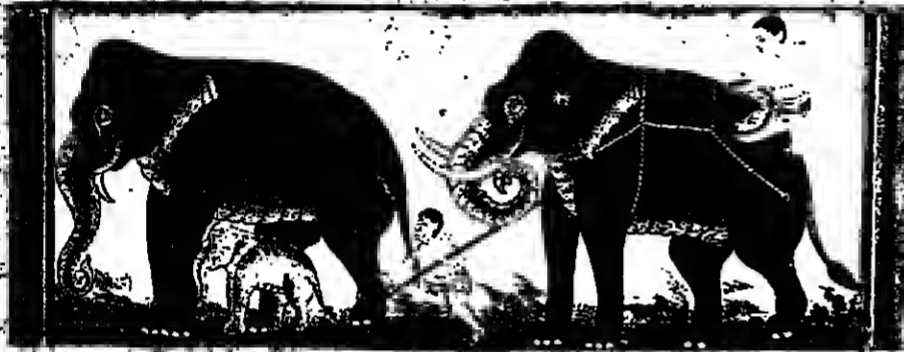
A fully trained work elephant can cost more than \$8,000.

THE elephant holds a special place in the heart of every Thai. For more than 4,000 years, he has been a friend to man, helping to harvest the forest and defeat enemies. But even more important, the elephant is a key figure in the story of Buddhism and is the royal animal of Thailand.

Thailand was the first nation in the world to put elephants under official protection; it began to do this more than 200 years ago, during the first years of the Chakri Dynasty. While protection prevented the large-scale destruction of elephants for food, ivory or leather, the animals could still be used in the timber industry and the military.

In 1921, King Rama VI codified the law so that every fifth elephant caught in the wild would be handed over to the crown. This custom continued until the 1960s; even today, any white or albino elephant born of domesticated parents or found in the wild is given to the king, as it is considered especially sacred.

Elephant statues and motifs are found at temples all around Thailand. It is said that Buddha's next-to-last reincarnation was the result of a union between his mother, Queen Maya, and a magical white elephant named Chhadanta. One of the most famous places of elephant worship is the Erawan Shrine in central Bangkok, right next to the new Grand Hyatt; at the shrine, worshippers leave carved wooden elephants as part of their offering.



Treatise on elephant training, from the period of Rama II.

Today, Thailand has about 5,000 captive elephants and an estimated 2,600 to 4,500 in the wild. The domesticated beasts perform a variety of chores, from knocking down trees and dragging logs at timber camps to hauling wooden rice carts and taking tourists on safaris. The elephant is especially valuable in the forest because it can negotiate thick forest and steep hillsides without the need for expensive service roads, thereby saving millions of dollars on timber operations.

Work elephants are trained at special schools, like the Young Elephant Training Center at Lamphang, which is open to the general public. Most of the elephant "students" are five or six years of age. During their time at school, they learn various techniques for working together and with logs, in addition to learning how to respond to more than 40 commands. A number of places around Thailand offer elephant work demonstrations, including the Rose Garden just outside Bangkok. A fully trained work elephant can fetch more than \$8,000.

Another good place to see the creatures is during the annual Elephant Roundup at Surin in northeast Thailand. The event usually takes place in early November at the start of the dry season, as the mahouts (trainers) gather their elephants at a large field on the outskirts of town. The animals are put through various demonstrations of their labor skills, but the highlight of the event is a mock battle on elephant-back, complete with human warriors with spears and colorful costumes.

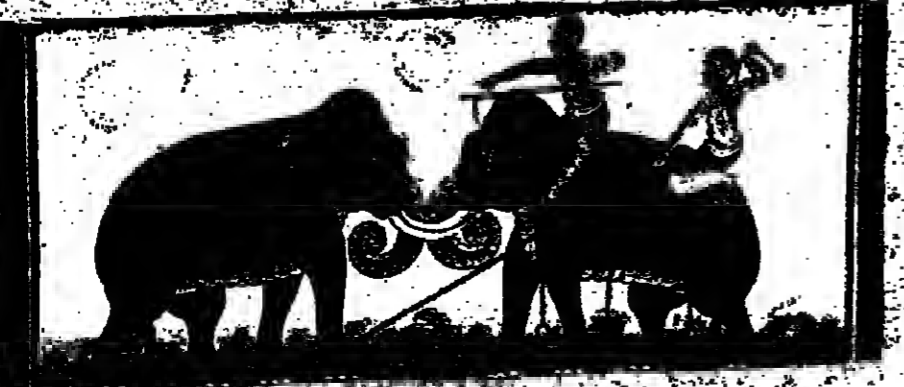


It is much more difficult to see wild elephants, which have been declared an endangered species in Asia because of their dangerously low numbers. Khao Yai National Park, which has about 250 elephants, is considered the best place to spot them in their natural habitat. But even so, they tend to stick to the thick brush by day, only coming out into the open after dark.

Another 30 national parks and wildlife sanctuaries have elephant populations that vary from less than a dozen to a few hundred. The larger herds can be found at Kaeng Krachan, Huay Kha Khaeng, Thungyai, Phu Luang, Ong Kiri and Maejin. All of these parks are along the Burmese frontier, which is the only part of Thailand with an uninterrupted distribution of these species.

Since the 1960s, the government has worked diligently to protect wildlife habitats through a comprehensive network of national parks and sanctuaries. But the sheer number and size of the protected areas means they are hard to patrol. Illegal logging, poaching and squatters continue to plague wildlife sanctuaries. Meanwhile, the destruction of the elephant's habitat continues unabated in many areas.

One bright spot for the elephant is Thailand's recent ban on logging brought about after massive floods took thousands of human lives. If the remaining forest can be preserved—even outside national-park boundaries—the wild elephant has a chance to survive in Thailand.



Sighting the Whale Shark And Other Aquatic Quests

The large national parks and nature reserves of up-country Thailand are not the only places to observe the nation's wealth of wildlife. There are many animals offshore as well, in the azure waters that surround the numerous islands and reefs along Thailand's extensive coastline.

Thailand has a protracted shoreline that fronts both the Pacific and Indian oceans. The Gulf Coast stretches from the Cambodian border all the way down to Malaysia. The Andaman Coast reaches from Burma to Malaysia. There are numerous islands on both sides of the peninsula, including some of Asia's top beach resorts: Phuket, Koh Samui and Koh Phangan, to name just three.

The common denominator among these islands is a rich treasure of underwater life, often protected within the bounds of marine national parks. Aquatic adventures can range from simple snorkeling along the beach to a week-long scuba-diving expedition. One of the great things about Thailand is the accessibility of underwater adventure. Most of the

Colorful tropical fish and other sea-dwellers are found in the azure waters along the Thai coast.

resorts offer scuba-diving classes and scuba and snorkeling equipment. If the hotel itself does not have a boat, there is always someone along the beach who is willing to rent his craft for the day.

Phuket is the jumping-off point for explorations of the Andaman Sea. The beautiful reef off the northwest shore of the islands falls within the bounds of Hat Nai Yang Marine National Park. The beach here, the longest on Phuket, is a hatchery for sea turtles from September to January. The best time to see the turtles is around midnight, when they crawl up from the waves to lay their eggs in the sand.

The other protected area in this region is Phangnga Bay National Park in northern Phuket. The scenery here is remarkable: karst knobs that rise straight from the sea. If these look familiar, it is because Phangnga Bay featured prominently in the James Bond movie "The Man With the Golden Gun," which was filmed here in 1973. To visit the area, travelers may join day-long tour from Phuket Town or hire boats along the shore of Phangnga Town on the mainland.

There is good scuba diving all around Phuket. The waters off tiny Dok Mai Island are home to sharks, moray eels and stingrays. Nearby, on Cape Phanwah, is the Marine Biological Research Center. Farther south are the two Raja Islands, protected by coral reefs, with a steep drop-off on the windward side. This is one of the few places in the world where one can glimpse the enormous whale shark: the largest member of the shark family, it is a gentle giant that feeds on plankton.

Other popular diving and snorkeling spots are the two Phi Phi Islands, which lie about a two-hour voyage east of Phuket Town. This is another James Bond landscape—steep limestone peaks that rise straight from turquoise water, abundant underwater life and bungalows on the beach if one wants to spend the night.

In the Andaman Sea, about 100 kilometers (62 miles) northwest of Phuket, are the isolated Similan Islands, one of the world's top-10 diving spots. Among the underwater denizens found at this marine national park are giant groupers, at least eight species of shark, the beautiful but poisonous lionfish and thousands of colorful tropical fish. There are nine islands in the group; the best diving and snorkeling is along the eastern edge of Koh Mieng, where there is also a national-park bungalow and campground.

One of the problems with Phuket is trying to choose among the dozens of diving shops that offer courses and cruises. Fantasea Diving on Thaveewong Road in Patong is the oldest and one of the most reputable on the island. Other good bets are Andaman Sea Diving and the Phuket International Dive Center, which has branches at the Coral Beach Hotel and Le Meridien Phuket. Andaman Divers and Fantasea arrange diving expeditions to the Similans.

Diving lessons can cost anything from 1,000 baht (\$40) for a simple introductory class to more than 6,000 baht for a five-day, advanced open-water course. A one-day diving or snorkeling trip around Phuket costs about 1,500 baht, including equipment rental; seven-day trips to the Similans run about 14,000 baht per person, including gear. The diving season in the Similans runs from November to April.

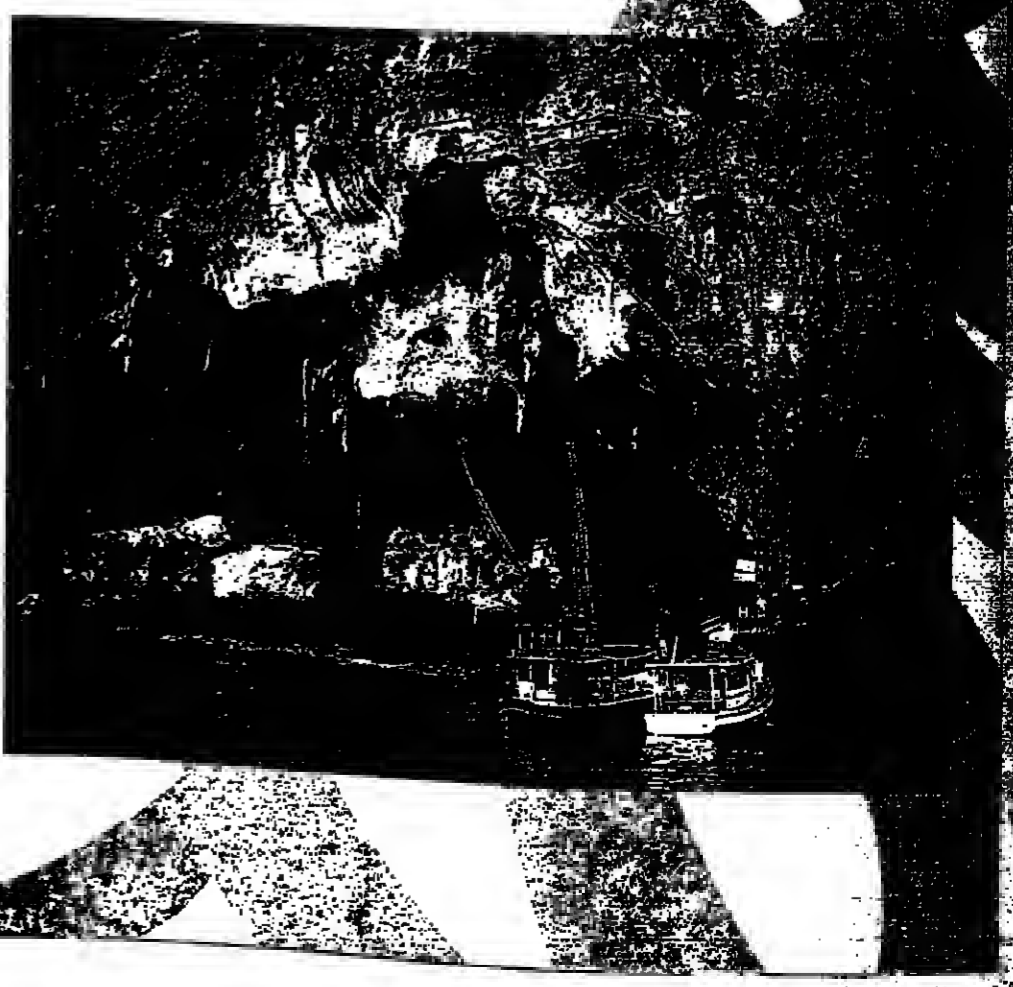
Koh Samui is on the eastern side of the isthmus, in the Gulf of Thailand. This once-isolated island became popular with young travelers during the 1980s, and now some of the bungalows and cabanas are being upgraded to attract a more affluent crowd.

Some of the best diving and snorkeling is at Ang Thong Marine National Park on the western shore. There are about 20 islets in the Ang Thong group, most of them surrounded by reef. Some of the best coral is off Koh Tao. The park headquarters at Sleeping Cow Island has overnight bungalows, but most people visit Ang Thong as a day trip. Highway Travel and Songserm Travel Center both offer day-long trips to the islands, or a boat can be hired from the pier at Nathon. Koh Samui Divers offers both classes and equipment.

Just north of Koh Samui is another tropical paradise island called Koh Phangan. There are a number of good snorkeling spots around the periphery, including Bang Charu Bay, Yao Beach, Chalok Lam Bay and Tac Nok Island. Koh Samui Divers in Nathon can also arrange diving trips to the waters around Phangan.

Pattaya, on the eastern side of the Gulf of Thailand, used to be an underwater paradise, but pollution from the port and hotels has destroyed much of the reef and driven the fish away. Farther south, however, there is an unspoiled marine environment at tiny Koh Samet, which recently celebrated its 10th anniversary as a marine national park. There are no diving shops or schools on Samet; visitors must bring their own snorkels and fins or scuba equipment. Once they arrive, however, it is easy to hire a boat for the day.

Joseph R. Yogerst



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From Sun Bears To Orchids, A Wealth of Exotic Flora And Fauna

Prior to World War II, Thailand had a population of only 15 million; about 70 percent of the country was covered with forest, rich in wildlife and exotic plants. Today, there are nearly 60 million Thais, and the forest cover has shrunk to less than 20 percent of the country. Despite the inevitable loss this reduction implies, there still remains one of the most varied collections of flora and fauna in all of Asia, most of it now found in the country's extensive network of national parks and wildlife sanctuaries.

MAMMALS

According to the book "Mammals of Thailand," the standard work on the subject by Boonsong Lekagul, Thailand's leading conservationist, and Jeffrey A. McNeely, some 282 mammal species are native to the country. These range from the majestic elephant, symbol of royalty and once the mainstay of the northern teak industry, to the tiny mouse deer, which picks its timid way through the undergrowth on matchstick-thin legs.

Tigers, once frequently encountered in lowland forest areas, are now rare, though some still live in such parks as Khao Yai in the northeast and Kaeng Krachan near the Burmese border, as well as in wildlife sanctuaries like Thungyai Naresuan in Kanchanaburi Province. More common is the small but beautiful leopard cat, and real leopards are also sometimes seen in the southern jungles.

Of the wild cattle family, the most impressive is the huge gaur, 2 meters (6.6 feet) tall and weighing more than a ton, while wild buffaloes can be seen at the Huai Kha Khaeng sanctuary in Uthai Thani Province. A number of species of deer are found, among them the large sambar, the barking deer and the mouse deer.

Thirteen primate species live in the country, the most appealing of which is undoubtedly the gibbon, whose mournful morning hoots can be heard at Khao Yai and some parts of the southern peninsula. The clever macaques include a pig-tailed variety that can be trained to climb coconut palms and pick ripe nuts for its master, as well as a coastal resident that swims and catches crabs and fish. A large group of macaques has taken up residence in a temple at Lopburi, north of Bangkok; they are regarded as bearers of good luck by local residents, who annually present them with a lavish feast.

Other mammals include 92 species of bats, the flying lemur, shrews, the Malayan sun bear, the Javan mongoose, and such seawallers as dolphins and an occasional whale.

The best time of the year for bird-watching is from January to early May, when many winter migrants are in residence.



A land for bird-watchers: Hornbills are a common sight in national parks.

BIRDS

Thailand's bird life is exceptionally rich, making the country one of the prime Asian destinations for dedicated bird-watchers. Studies have identified more than 900 species so far; new ones are regularly being added to the list by such specialists as Mr. Boonsong, who, together with Philip D. Round, has written a book on this subject as well. Only recently, a racket-tailed treecreeper was sighted in a national park near Burma, a thousand kilometers (620 miles) from its supposed habitat in central Laos.

Among the most spectacular birds in Thailand is the great hornbill, one of the 12 hornbill species found in the country and a common sight in Khao Yai and several other national parks. Also a memorable sight at Thung Salaeng Luang park in the north is the beautiful Siamese fireback pheasant, a pair of which excited much admiration when they were presented by a Thai embassy to Napoleon III of France in 1862.

Water birds, many of them seasonal migrants, abound in swamps and coastal areas; 12 different species of pittas scurry across

forest trails; and kingfishers, in a flash of iridescent blue, swoop down on secluded pools and streams. Of considerable economic importance is the tiny swiftlet known as *Collocalia esculenta*, which swarms in great numbers along both coasts in the far south. These favor lofty limestone caves and cliffs as places to build the little nests that command equally lofty prices when transformed by Chinese chefs into a bowl of bird's-nest soup. In addition, there are babblers and warblers, paradise flycatchers and red-throated sunbirds, black-naped orioles, white-hellied sea eagles, woodpeckers, peacocks and splendid great argus pheasants, to mention only a very few of the other avian delights awaiting discovery.

According to a well-researched new book on Thailand's national parks by Denis Gray, Collin Piprell and Mark Graham, the best time of the year for bird-watching is from January to early May, when most of the native species are breeding and when many winter migrants are still in residence.

PLANTS

Though diminished, Thailand's forests still offer a fascinating range of plant life, particularly in protected areas. At the lowest altitudes, mainly along the southern peninsula, are rain forests, perpetually green and humid, where as many as 200 different species of trees can be identified within a single hectare (2.47 acres), soaring up to a canopy as high as 60 meters. Palms of all kinds grow here, among them the climbing rattan with its lethal armor of thorns; bird's-nest ferns cling to branches; and the aerial roots of the strangling fig — a member of the ficus family — twist bizarrely around the trunks of host trees. On the dimly lit forest floor, a sharp-eyed walker may spot such exotic specimens as the Tacca, with its weird, purplish-black flowers.

Also along the coast are mangrove forests, with strange breathing organs that stick up out of the mud like stalagmites when tidal waters recede.

At higher elevations come different kinds of forests, some evergreen and some deciduous; among the latter is the noble teak, once the source of a major industry in the north but protected since a nationwide ban on logging in late 1988. In the dry season, some of these trees, like the magnificent red-orange Flame of the Forest (*Butea monosperma*) and the purple Lagerstroemia, burst into dramatic bloom, carpeting the ground with their colorful petals.

Perhaps most alluring of all to visitors are the more than 1,000 native orchids, which can be seen throughout Thailand. Some of the most beautiful — and most visible when they flower during the hot season — are indigenous to the north, among them the rare blue *Vanda coerulea*, much used in hybridizing, and the dazzling *Dendrobium aggregatum*, which produces cascades of bright gold blossoms in profusion.

W.W.

Leopards can still be found in the jungles of Thailand.



The Similan Islands, off the west coast of Thailand, offer wonderful opportunities for divers.

Preserving the Heritage Of a Scenic Kingdom

Continued from Page 1

hothai, the first independent capital, and moving down the Chao Phraya River valley to Ayutthaya, Thonburi and finally Bangkok. Most other parts of the country remained isolated until the present century, rarely visited even by representatives of the central government. Prior to the opening of the northern railway in 1921, for instance, a journey to Chiang Mai required several weeks' travel by boat, buffalo cart and elephant even in the dry season, while the far south was accessible only by sea; not until the 1950s did the present king become the first Thai ruler to make a personal tour of the northeast.

This began to change rapidly in the 1960s with a major program of road-building in every region. At the same time, spurred by the growth of tourism and domestic travel, air services expanded until no provincial capital was more than an hour or so from Bangkok. Today, foreign visitors as well as Thais themselves are able to explore the varied splendors of the country's natural environment with relative ease, and both groups are doing so in steadily increasing numbers.

The north, especially the area around Chiang Mai, was one of the first regions to emerge as a major tourist destination, thanks to several factors. It offered a distinctly different cultural experience, with its own dialect, its own cuisine and many fine handicrafts — including lacquer, silver, wood-carving and celadon — found in no other part of the country. Moreover, northern people were noted for their gentle ways and hospitality to strangers.

As transportation improved, it became possible to venture beyond such settled areas into the once-wild and roadless mountains where the Thai border meets those of Burma and Laos. Here rises Doi Inthanon, Thailand's tallest mountain, where evergreen trees are festooned with native orchids and where, near the summit, temperatures can drop to near freezing in winter months. Here, too, in scattered settlements, live a number of hill tribes — Hmong (Mao), Yao, Karen, Anka, Lisu — whose elaborately embroidered costumes and heavy silver ornaments resemble those in the illustrations of medieval manuscripts.

Another suddenly accessible destination was Mae Hong Son, nestled in a lush, misty, mountain-fringed valley near the Shan states of Burma. Once regarded as being so remote that errant government officials were exiled there as a form of punishment, Mae Hong Son is now a popular base for treks into the surrounding countryside.

Even the so-called Golden Triangle of opium-smuggling notoriety is rapidly being transformed

into a center of tourism where visitors can make expeditions by foot or on elephants to tribal villages, spot a wide variety of rare birds and butterflies, visit some of Thailand's oldest historical sites and take boat trips along the majestic Mekong River.

Such developments came more slowly to the south, even to places like the island of Phuket in the Andaman Sea, long ranked as one of Thailand's most prosperous provinces because of its tin and rubber industries. Besides these profitable resources, however, Phuket also has some of Southeast Asia's most beautiful beaches on its west coast. It was but a matter of time before international travelers and Bangkok entrepreneurs discovered them and reacted accordingly.

Despite the arrival of modern resort facilities on

of a living. Here, too, change is in the air: Huge reservoirs have been built and new crops introduced to help farmers, several programs are attempting to replace once-extensive forests, and more and more outsiders are beginning to discover the region's scenic and cultural attractions.

Khao Yai, Thailand's first national park and one of the richest in terms of wildlife — a herd of more than 50 wild elephants was sighted there in 1987 — stands at the entrance to the northeast, spilling over into four provinces. Another protected area surrounds Phu Kradung, a bell-shaped mountain rising to a 60-square-kilometer plateau, which hikers can explore on trails leading through forests of temperate-zone trees and fields of wildflowers. Pet-chabun, at the western extremity, a center of communist insurgency only two decades ago, is now noted for its picturesque mountains and neatly terraced valleys. The region also offers the largest assortment of Khmer ruins outside of Cambodia and, at Ban Chiang in Udon province, excavations have revealed what many archaeologists believe to be one of the world's earliest bronze cultures.

In 1990, over eight million people, the majority of them Thai, visited Thailand's national parks; far more came to such popular destinations as Phuket, Chiang Mai and seaside resorts along the gulf coast. These numbers are expected to grow substantially in coming years. The effects of such mass tourism on the environment have been hotly debated, with many conservationists asserting it to be uniformly adverse. There is another side to the argument, however, that is particularly applicable to Thailand.

Foreign visitors, a major source of foreign exchange for the country, often come in search of a natural beauty increasingly hard to find at home; similarly, Thai residents of cities like Bangkok seek escape from environmental problems that are both vividly clear and widely discussed, especially by the younger generation. It is thus in the self-interest of developers to recognize such desires and to satisfy them by preserving rather than destroying what attracts their clients.

Not all do so, of course, either in Thailand or other countries. Increasingly, however, thanks to education, exposure in the media and leadership from such lofty institutions as the monarchy and Buddhism, it is becoming clear to even the most tough-minded businessmen that nature is a precious national asset, as valuable as monuments and other historic sites. More than anything else, this awareness may well bring about the sort of protection that environmentalists so fervently urge.

William Warren



The nation has more than 1,000 varieties of orchids.

Accommodations at national parks range from campsites to government bungalows.



Wildlife Sanctuaries And National Parks

Thailand's network of national parks and sanctuaries extends from the northernmost provinces to the Malaysian border in the south and includes much of the country's most beautiful natural scenery as well as the bulk of its wildlife. Many of the parks can be conveniently visited in a day trip from nearby provincial capitals, and the majority offer accommodations for those who want to stay longer.

Khao Sam Roi Yot — the "three hundred mountains" — is home to storks, herons, and spotted and imperial eagles.



Thailand's first national park was established at Khao Yai, on the fringe of the northeastern plateau, in 1962. Since then, 62 others have been designated throughout the country; another 32 zones have been reserved as sanctuaries for wildlife, and hunting has been banned in 48 others. The total area now protected by law amounts to about 60,000 square kilometers (23,000 square miles), or 11.03 percent of the country — a figure that compares favorably with that of Malaysia (3.5 percent), India (4.2 percent), France (8.8 percent) and the United States (10.5 percent).

One of the most popular parks in the north is Doi Inthanon, easily accessible from Chiang Mai. The park covers 482 kilometers (299 miles), centered around Thailand's highest mountain. In the 1970s, a road was built to the top of the 2,565-meter (8,413-foot) peak, thus simplifying what was once an arduous climb by foot or pony but also drawing protest from conservationists. Despite the large number of visitors encouraged by such improvements, the park still has numerous quiet trails leading through an evergreen forest rich in exotic plants and some 383 species of birds, including eagles, hawks and green-tailed sunbirds. There are six bungalows of varying size, the largest sleeping 20 people.

Phu Kradung, in northeastern Loei Province, is regarded as one of Thailand's most romantic spots. It is a particular favorite of student groups from Bangkok who climb nine kilometers to a broad plateau at the top of the central mountain, where they are rewarded with panoramic views, such temperate-zone plants as pine trees and rhododendrons, and temperatures that can drop to a shivery 3.8 degrees C (39 degrees

F) in December. Wild elephants and sambar deer have been spotted, and the plateau has an abundance of birdlife. Closed from June to August to decrease the environmental pressure caused by its numerous visitors, the park has 15 bungalows and a campsite; porters can be hired to transport gear up and down the mountain at 10 baht per kilogram for a round-trip.

Thailand has more than 60 national parks and 32 wildlife sanctuaries

Khao Yai, the country's first park, is also its third largest, extending over 2,172 square kilometers in four provinces; it is 200 kilometers from Bangkok.

- Khao Yai
- Phu Kradung
- Doi Inthanon
- Doi Suthep - Doi Pui
- Erawan
- Kaeng Krachan
- Khao Sam Roi Yot

bears, civets, leopards and mouse deer, while its 318 resident and migrant birds include hornbills, owls, bee-eaters and silver pheasants. Last December, the government announced that most of Khao Yai's extensive guest

facilities, which included a motor lodge and an 18-hole golf course, would be closed down to enhance the environment; prospective visitors should inquire about the current status of these facilities before planning a stay.

Erawan National Park, in the foothills of the Tenasserim Mountains, which run along the Thai-Burmese border, boasts a beautiful seven-tiered waterfall, several caves and a variety of animals and birds. There are several

bungalows, with one sleeping four at 250 baht per night, as well as campsites.

Also near the Burmese border, in Phetchaburi and Prachuab Khiri Khan provinces, is Kaeng Krachan, Thailand's largest national park and also one of the least visited. At least 40 mammals have been spotted at Kaeng Krachan, including Malay tapirs, tigers, gibbons, Asiatic black bears and the Malayan pangolin, which resembles the armadillo. The park is home to more than 250 species of birds. There are 11 bungalows

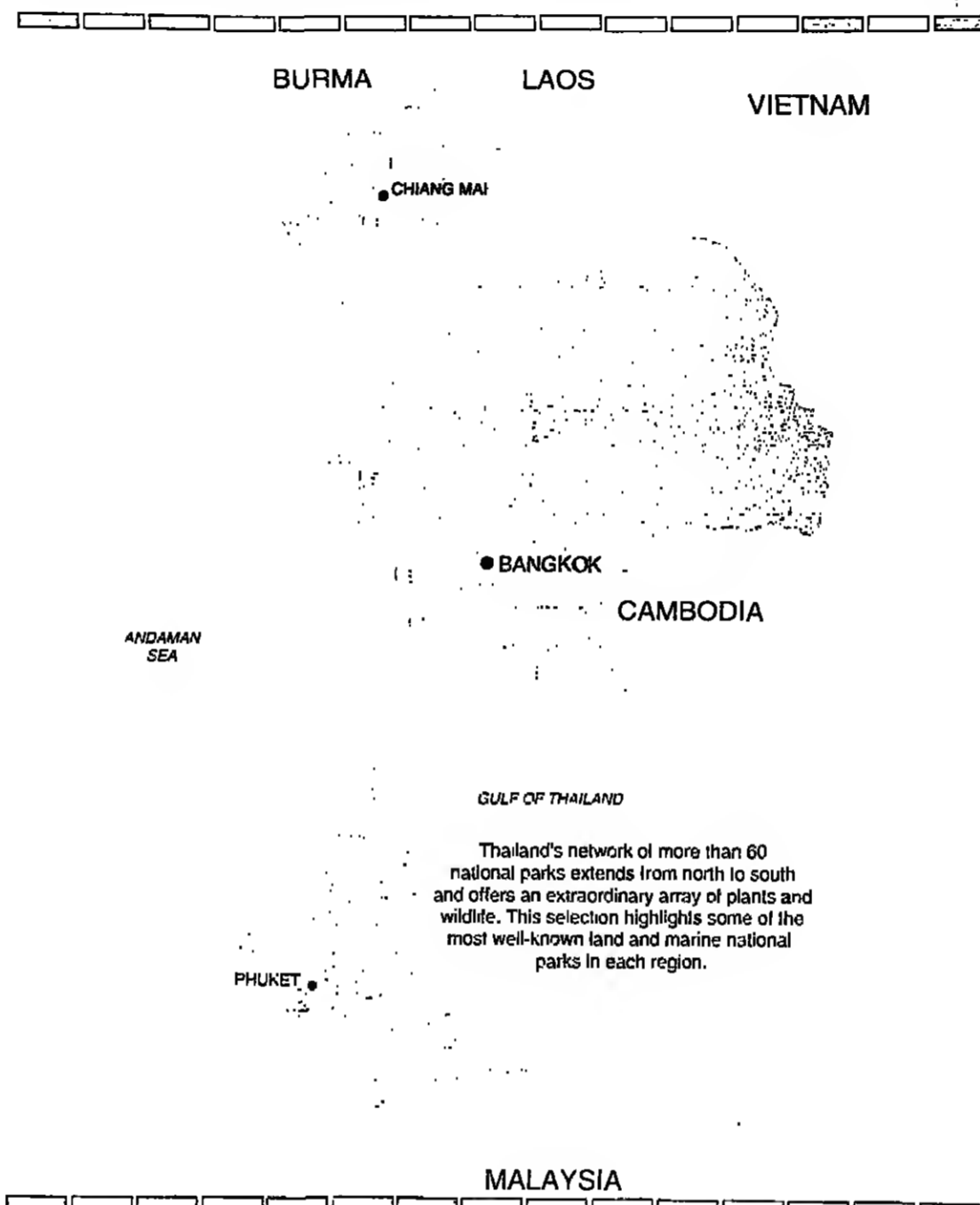
both spotted and imperial eagles. There are seven bungalows for rent by the Forestry Department; the park can also be visited on a day trip from the nearby seaside resort of Hua Hin. Tarutao, established in 1974 as the country's first marine national park, lies in the Indian Ocean off the southern extremity of the peninsula; it consists of 51 mountainous islands extending over nearly 1,500 square kilometers. Once a penal colony as well as a base for pirates, the island group now offers a wide range of beautiful beaches and superb coral reefs for divers. Five different kinds of sea turtles lay their eggs on some of the islands, particularly Koh Khai and Koh Adang; dolphins, whales and dugongs have been sighted in coastal waters. Other wildlife includes crab-eating macaques, monitor lizards, fishing cats and over 100 bird species. Government bungalows and tents are available on Koh Adang and Koh Tarutao, while camping is permitted on several other islands.

Parks offer quiet trails through evergreen forests rich in exotic plants

overlooking a scenic reservoir, at prices ranging from 300 baht to 1,000 baht.

On the west coast near the top of the southern peninsula is Khao Sam Roi Yot, which literally means "three hundred mountains." The limestone peaks scattered throughout the park are indeed numerous, containing a number of splendid caves worth exploring. Marshlands and mud flats in the park are home to numerous coastal birds, especially winter migrants, among them painted storks, herons, egrets, and

For reservations or further information, visitors should contact either the Royal Forestry Department (Phaholyothin Road, Bangkok, Bangkok 10900; tel.: 579-1151/60) or the National Parks Division of the Forestry Department (same address as the Royal Forestry Department; tel.: 579-0529 or 579-4812). W.W.



Thailand's network of more than 60 national parks extends from north to south and offers an extraordinary array of plants and wildlife. This selection highlights some of the most well-known land and marine national parks in each region.

Safaris: Elephant Treks, Hiking and River Rafting

The northern city of Chiang Mai has been the hub of adventure travel in Thailand for the last 20 years, and today it is the jumping-off point for elephant treks into the hills and jungles along the border with Burma and Laos.

A typical elephant safari lasts about three to five days, although only one of those days is actually spent on the back of a pachyderm. Along the route, travelers see lush jungle vegetation and the villages of hill-tribe people like the Karen or Lisu. Nights are spent in wooden huts or longhouses in the native villages. Many of the safaris also include river trips on simple wooden rafts, which are poled by the travelers themselves.

Two of the most popular areas for elephant treks are the Mae Tang district, directly north of Chiang Mai and about three hours away from it by car, and the Pa Dong district, due west of the city by way of Mae Sariang. Visitors interested in joining an elephant safari can contact Travel Mart in Bangkok.

Many elephant safaris include visits to hill-tribe villages and river trips

Some of the best nature preserves in Thailand are close to Chiang Mai. Doi Suthep-Doi Pui National Park makes a convenient day trip from the city. It can be reached by taxi, rental car or public bus from town. There are several

A growing sector of Thailand's travel industry is ecotourism, aimed at people who come to experience the country's wilderness and wildlife rather than Bangkok's frenzied bars. Local operators have been quick to respond to this new potential for profit by offering adventure trips that range from elephant safaris to tranquil cruises along the River Kwai.

good trails in the park, including one from the park headquarters to a nearby waterfall. Most of the large mammals that once inhabited this area were hunted down long ago, but Doi Suthep still houses more than 300 different types of birds.

Doi Inthanon National Park is about 100 kilometers (62 miles), west of Chiang Mai, near the Burmese border. It is advisable to rent a vehicle for the journey to the park headquarters at Ban Khun Klang, but the best way to explore the park is by foot or bicycle. The latter can be hired from bike shops along Chaiyaphum Road in Chiang Mai. Doi Inthanon has a comprehensive system of dirt paths that are ideal for bikes in the dry season.

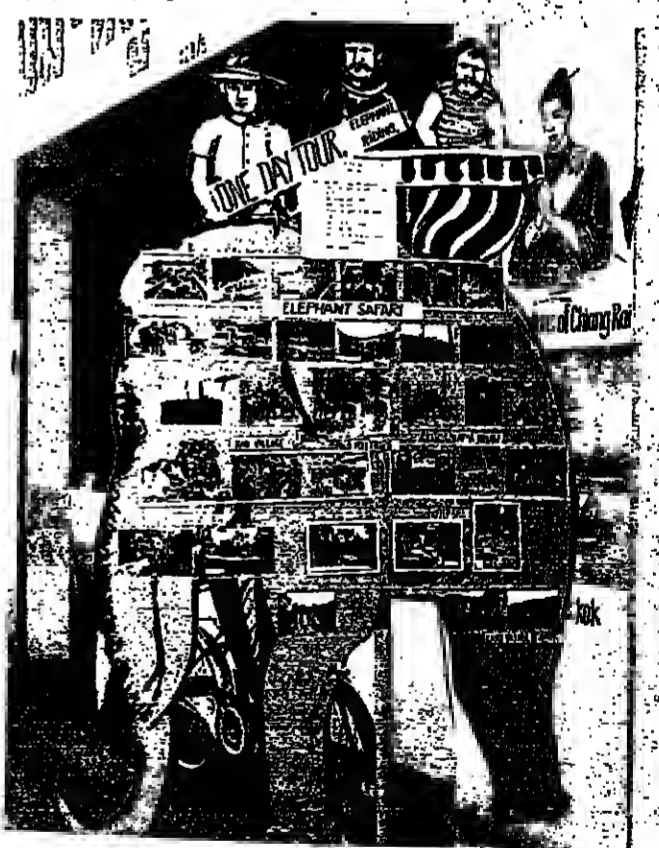
The park boasts nearly 400 species of birds, plus larger creatures such as the Asiatic black bear, barking deer, giant flying squirrel, Chinese pangolin (ant-eater), gibbon and several species of monkey.

For a very different sort of wildlife experience, travelers may take a trip along the famed River Kwai in western Thailand. They spend two or three days floating down the river on large jungle rafts with wooden bungalows built on top. A pair of binoculars would be handy because this is an ideal trip for bird-watchers who do not want to expend much energy. Diethelm Travel in Bangkok can take care of all arrangements.

One of Thailand's largest wildlife areas is Khao Yai National Park, a 2,172-square-kilometer (827-square-mile) reserve northeast of Bangkok. Air-conditioned buses ply the route each day, or visitors may drive to the park. Khao Yai has more than 500 kilometers of trail ideal for walking or bicycle rides. There are no hikes available for hire in the park itself, but visitors can easily bring one up from Bangkok if they have their own transport.

Khao Yai is considered the best place in Thailand to spot larger species such as tigers, wild elephants, bears, deer and primates. In addition, more than 300 species of birds have been sighted. Three of the more popular walks are the Dam Chang Trail, the Moh Sing Toh Trail and Kong Kaew Nature Trail. Another good way to spot wildlife is from the viewing tower at Nong Pak Chee, which overlooks a pond and salt lick. J.Y.

Trekking companies are profiting from the growing popularity of adventure travel.



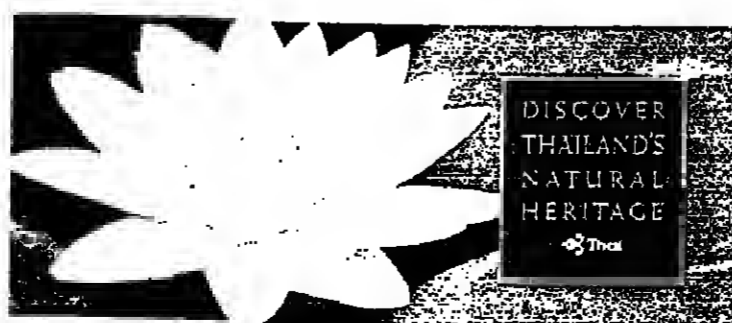
This advertising section was sponsored by the Tourism Authority of Thailand (TAT) and Thai Airways International (THAI).

Joseph R. Yogerst is a free-lance writer based in Singapore.
William Warren is a longtime resident of Thailand.
All photos by Photobank/Bangkok.

Special Ticket To Discover Nation's Natural Heritage

Throughout 1992, Thai Airways International is offering purchasers outside of Thailand a discounted multistation ticket. This special offer is designed to help visitors reach the gateways to some of the country's major national parks. Costing \$239, or the local-currency equivalent, the ticket allows

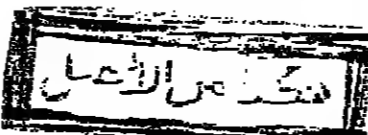
flights on any four sectors of Thai's domestic network; additional sectors can be added at \$50 per sector, up to a total of seven sectors. Every purchaser will receive a 48-page illustrated booklet covering 12 of the parks, with wildlife lists, walking trails and other useful information. W.W.



TAT Head Office:
Ratchadamnoen Nok Avenue, Bangkok
10100. Tel.: 282-1143-7.
Cable: TOT BANGKOK. Fax: 66 2 280-1744.
Telex: 84194 TATBKK TH.



THAI Head Office:
89 Vibhavadi Rangsit Road, Bangkok
10900. Ticketing: 513-0121.
Reservations: 233-3810.
Airport: 531-0022. Fax: 66 2 513-0183.



Lonrho's balance sheet is strong

Cash balances exceed £280 million

R W Rowland, Chief Executive

The following text is taken from the Review of Operations for the year ended 30 September, 1991:

MINING & REFINING

The Group's three platinum mines have achieved a 29 per cent improvement in production to 625,000 ounces of platinum group metals. Major extensions to the smelting complex, base metal refinery and precious metal refinery

The new Sansu Mine contributed over 169,000 ounces of the total declared gold production. Total gold production from Ashanti will increase to one million ounces a year by 1995/96. Gold production in Zimbabwe increased by over 4,000 ounces in excess 164,000 ounces. Coal sales continued to increase reaching a new record of 5.3 million tonnes.

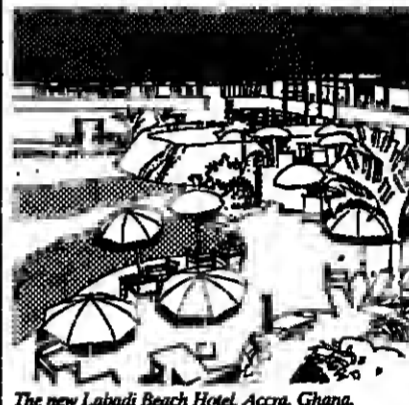
exceptional performance of our Malawi estates. Other contributory factors are the increased production of refined sugar in Swaziland and Mauritius and the expansion of the potato alcohol operation in South Africa.

In Kenya, Farmers Choice expanded its meat production facilities with the opening of a new factory in January. This expansion has resulted in exports of meat products to neighbouring countries in East Africa and the United Arab Emirates. Tea, coffee and other major agricultural operations in Malawi had a poor year.

LOMACO, the Group's cotton producer in Mozambique, was affected by persistent power cuts which, together with a severe drought resulted in yields declining. In the first year a 7,000 tonnes cotton crop was harvested from the Montepuez area in Cabo Delgado Province and farmers supplied an additional 4,000 tonnes. LOMACO produced over 55 per cent of Mozambique's total cotton crop and continues to be a major employer in the country. Very poor rains throughout Zimbabwe injured most of the agricultural operations. However, record production of waste extract was achieved. Kalungwa Estates in Zambia had a disappointing year, although soya beans, wheat, onions, potatoes and tobacco have earned good profits.

HOTELS

The Metropole Hotel Group was affected by the Gulf war and the United Kingdom recession. The Group's prime area of business, conferences, continued to hold up well despite the recession and total conference revenue increased compared to the previous year. The first major extension to The London Metropole was completed adding 195 bedrooms and suites, major conference facilities and new high quality public areas. The new facilities make the hotel one of the top conference hotels in London.



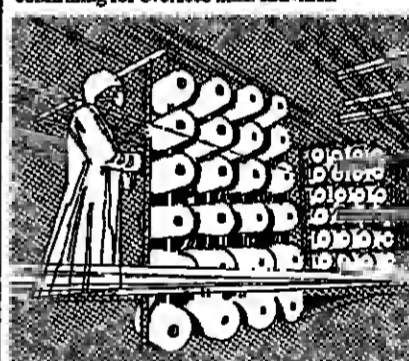
Mill shell constructed for ICI by Newell Dunford, Msterton.

Despite price resistance and intense competition Vitreux paints in Zambia recorded excellent performance. In the Firstel Group Firstel Metal Products, Sheer Pride and Charles Roberts increased their share of their markets.

John Holt's boat building factory in Nigeria sold 430 boats and 3,106 Yamaha outboard engines this year. In South Africa Tullis Laundry and Engineering Supplies, the leading manufacturer of laundry and dry cleaning equipment, had an outstanding year.

TEXTILES

It has been a better year for Lonrho Textiles with sales and margins improved in both the retail and manufacturing divisions. The David Whitehead Group experienced difficult trading conditions in the United Kingdom. Strong contributions were made by the woven fabric trading, purchasing and confirming for overseas mills activities.



David Whitehead, Malawi.

David Whitehead in Malawi suffered following the removal of import controls. Large quantities of textiles were imported from the Far East which have put pressure on its volumes and prices. These indiscriminate imports have fortunately now been stopped.

David Whitehead in Zimbabwe sold over 11,000 metres of yarn, 27.6 million metres of cloth and 3.6 million pairs of socks in a record breaking year for the company. Cotton production in the Mumbwa area of Zambia exceeded expectations.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE & GENERAL

Krupp Lonrho has established several operations in Germany's new federal states and a joint venture company in Belarusia. Krupp Lonrho's steel export division supplied more than 1.6 million tonnes of steel in 65 countries.

In addition to the Group's joint venture, Lada-Lonrho, Lonrho has now opened an office in Moscow and is actively pursuing business throughout the Republics. Lloyds broker F. E. Wright reported a substantial growth in profits in spite of fierce competition in a relatively soft market.



Refurbished locomotives destined for Turkey - Krupp Lonrho.

Notwithstanding the severe recession in the United Kingdom construction industry Bernard Sunley & Sons improved operating profits in the year. Since the year end Lonrho has acquired Turiff Construction which extends the Group's contracting activities to the Midlands and the North of England.

National Airways Corporation in South Africa continues to dominate the light aircraft market. Matrix Projects have become a strong force in the development and construction of large regional shopping centres in South Africa.

The text is taken from the Chief Executive's Statement and Review of Operations contained in the Report and Accounts for the year ended 30 September, 1991 which will be published in late February. Copies will be available from the Secretary, Lonrho Plc, Cheapside House, 138 Cheapside, London, EC2V 6BL.

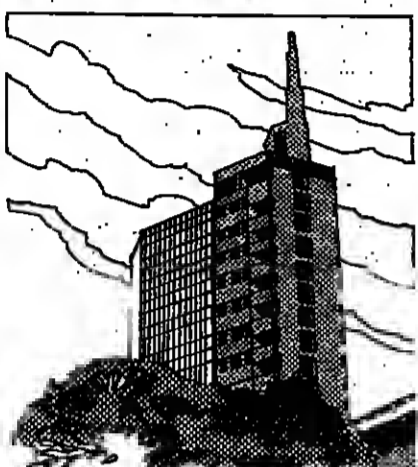
Dear Shareholders

The Group's balance sheet is strong with shareholders' equity of £1.3 billion and cash balances of over £280 million, 87 per cent of which is banked in Europe or the United States. Net borrowings remain at the level reported in the Interim Statement with gearing at 70 per cent.

Lonrho's current capital investment programme is winding down and borrowings will reduce during the year with a corresponding reduction in gearing. In addition, a selection of companies from the group of 800 will be carefully sold during what the Board sees as a year of good housekeeping.

By having the widest spread of assets in many countries, Lonrho hoped to avoid exposure to a recession in any particular economy or industry. The Gulf war brought world-wide economic consequences, bringing a strong decline to tourism, consumption, manufacturing, industry and oil. For example, the fall in precious metal prices accounts for nearly half of the reduction in Lonrho's profits in the second six months compared to last year and the rare industrial metal rhodium sold in 1990 at £2000 per ounce but is now £1000 per ounce. Your Company has been less profitable during the financial year, with a weak second half.

Despite it all, the year end result was £207 million profit before tax against £273 million last year, and Lonrho remains soundly based to move back to its normal pattern of turnover and profit.



The new Lonrho House in Nairobi, Kenya.

The production of platinum group metals and gold continues to be a major source of revenue for Lonrho, and 1991 saw another substantial uplift in production from the planned expansion at Western Platinum and Ashanti.

In Western Platinum, shareholders have, I believe, one of the world's great mines with a life of at least one hundred years, together with low-cost modern production methods. The sudden fall in platinum and rhodium prices is caused by world recession combined with destocking. The mining industry has weathered the effects of cyclical pricing time and time again.

At Ashanti in Ghana production is steadily increasing according to the programme which envisages a million ounces per annum in three years. Lonrho is in partnership with the Republic of Ghana in developing the Ashanti Mine and has enjoyed an exceptional degree of constructive support from the Government. Across Africa, Lonrho maintains and improves its position as the largest food producer. The Company also raises beef cattle and ranches a total herd of 120,000 head. Unusually, the estates in Mozambique have to contend with unsettled local circumstances, and the Board offers its warm appreciation to those who continue to operate and produce with the knowledge of real physical risk.



Gold bullion bars - Ashanti gold mine, Ghana.

The Company employs over 10,000 field workers in Mozambique, and a uniformed and armed defence unit of 1,400 men. Peace is imminent in Mozambique and we will all be thankful to stand down the men who enabled the Company to continue its farming business and let them return to their normal work.

Across the world the Gulf war cut back both business and holiday travel and our hotels suffered a severe drop in occupancy during the year under review. In recent months the recovery has been gradual. Overall, our hotels are in excellent physical condition, and with small exceptions freehold and wholly-owned. Outstanding among them is the Acapulco Princess, which has no world competitor in size and quality. The new motorway from Mexico City is rapidly being completed and will give this remarkable hotel immeasurably better access from the capital.

In central London, £60 million has been invested in adding a modern complex of conference halls and two hundred new rooms to the Metropole Hotel. A third phase has received planning permission for an extension which would make the Metropole London's largest hotel in the under-supplied middle market, but the Board is not satisfied that this is the best time to go ahead.

The sale of Lonrho's fifty per cent share in the German freight company Kühne & Nagel was announced on 23 January, 1992. Mr. Klaus Kühne has been a wonderful partner since Lonrho originally invested



Rock boring equipment - Karoo platinum mine.

DM90 million in 1981. With our support, he has built up the business to a point where he wishes to buy back the shares and take the company private again.

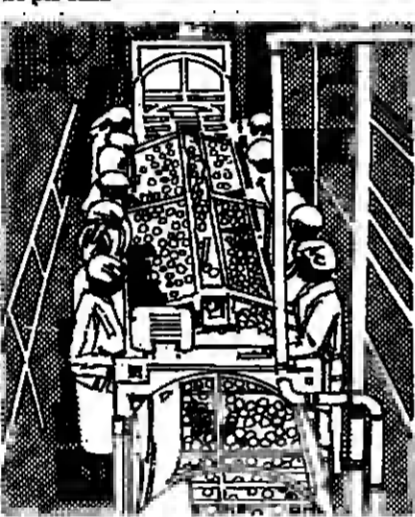
As Kühne & Nagel plans to expand rapidly in Europe, your Board has negotiated a sale rather than see a reduced return for some years. The sale price shows a profit of DM250 million over cost and the Deutschemark has continuously strengthened in the last ten years.

This sale does not lessen Lonrho's interest in Germany where the Group's other investments are doing well. For instance, shareholders may like to know that assets in Germany include four and a half thousand modern apartments, a significant share in one of Germany's most exclusive supermarket chains and a 50/50 partnership company, Krupp Lonrho, with strong commercial links with Eastern Europe. Krupp Lonrho has Europe's biggest fleet of bulk carriers at 3.6 million DWT, all of which are profitably engaged.

A further sale from German assets took place after the end of the financial year. A development site in Frankfurt was sold at a substantial profit to a Finnish construction group for DM121 million.

In Russia Lonrho now employs five hundred people. Our record in starting and managing major projects is the best calling card and, under the leadership of Jonathan Platts-Mills, who has joined the Main Board, we expect to operate successfully in Russia, the Republics of the ex USSR and the newly independent states of Eastern Europe.

The financial year included sales of over a hundred and fifty thousand cars, trucks, tractors, lorries and buses, making Lonrho in aggregate one of the world's biggest motor traders. Across the market, there was far less demand with corresponding price cuts. Typically, Jack Barclay, the leading distributor of Rolls-Royce and Bentley in the United Kingdom had sales reduced by 26 per cent.



Tomato paste factory, Chilimane Estates, Mozambique.

The Group publishes twenty nine newspapers, led by the internationally known Observer, and prints 90 per cent of Britain's postage stamps and the stamps of 120 other countries. The move by Harrisons into currency printing is turning out well.

Virtually all the Group's businesses in the United Kingdom have been troubled by the recession. Textiles and construction were among the few exceptions.

It is extremely unusual for your Board to offer you disappointing results and in addition shareholders will have seen with regret that our Chairman, Sir Edward du Cann, resigned during the year in circumstances that were unconnected with Lonrho.

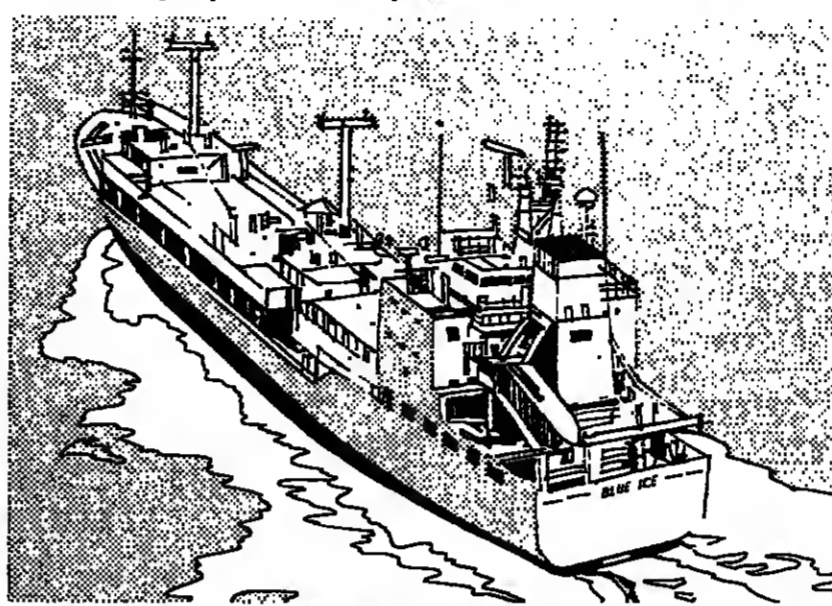
In the last thirty years, Lonrho has had three excellent Chairmen, Alan Ball, Lord Duncan-Sandys and Sir Edward du Cann, all of whom had long been Directors of the Company. In the same spirit and with the unanimous support of the Board and the Company, our outstanding colleague René Leclézo has agreed to take the Chair, after almost thirty years with the Company and fifteen years as a Director. René Leclézo has been responsible for the planning and development of Lonrho Sugar Corporation which employs 21,000 people and last year produced half a million tonnes of sugar and £23 million profit.

There are now nineteen Associate Directors appointed from the management team which even in this difficult year has produced over £200 million in profits.

Now to the dividend. The Company will pay a final dividend of 5 pence, making 13 pence net for the financial year. Exceptionally, Lonrho will withhold the first interim dividend of 3 pence this year. We want to see how profits are going before returning to our traditional policy of maximum distribution which has served shareholders so well.

Your Company has a proud thirty-one year record of dividends. For example, a 1 per cent holder of Lonrho shares in 1961 received a dividend of £1,000. A 1 per cent holder in 1990 received a million pounds net. Your Board will always put the interests and protection of the shareholders first.

Your sincerely,
R W Rowland



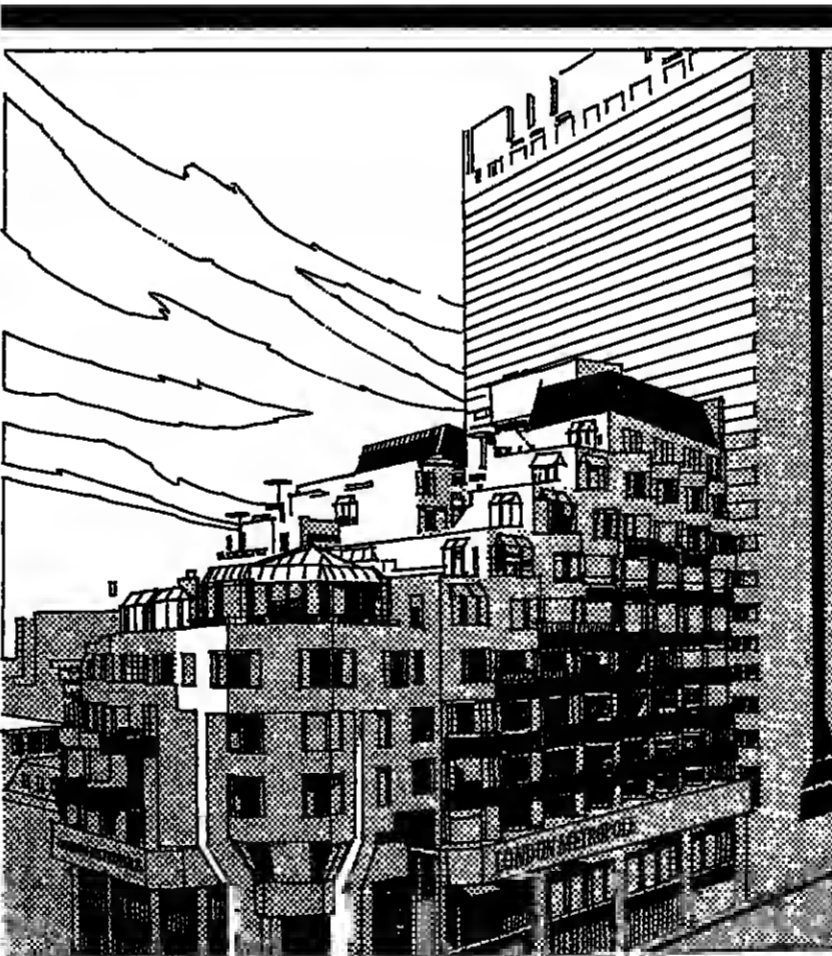
The new 285,000 cu. ft. "Blue Ice" - the first of three refrigerated vessels commissioned by Krupp Lonrho.

1991 AT A GLANCE

| | 1991 | 1990 |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Turnover | £4,846m | £5,476m |
| Profit before tax | £207m | £273m |
| Profit attributable to shareholders | £92m | £148m |
| Earnings per share | 14.2p | 23.6p |
| Dividends per share | 13.0p | 15.7p |
| Cash balances | £283m | £355m |

Turnover includes the Group's share of turnover of associates amounting to £1,848m (1990-£2,330m). A final dividend of 5p per share for the year to 30 September, 1991, will be paid on 6 April, 1992.

The eighty-third Annual General Meeting of Lonrho Plc will be held at The Barbican Hall, Barbican Centre, Silk Street, London, EC2 on Thursday, 26 March, 1992 at 11.30 a.m.



New extension to the London Metropole Hotel, opened in October 1991.

have been or are being completed, and concentrates produced by the newly acquired Karoo mine are now being treated at Western Platinum. The shaft sinking programme at Karoo mine is nearing completion from which higher grade ore can be accessed.

Production from Western Platinum's new high capacity No 4 shaft has started and the mine's milling facilities will shortly be increased by a further one million tonnes of ore a year. Eastern Platinum completed the extensions to its concentrator during the year, doubling its milling capacity to 2 million tonnes a year. Between the three mines, the Group will shortly be able to mill at a rate of 8 million tonnes of ore a year. Even at this rate, reserves are sufficient for a hundred years.

The Ashanti Goldfields Corporation (Ghana) achieved record production, revenue and profit. Gold output increased by 42 per cent, to 569,452 ounces compared with 400,757 ounces in 1990.

AGRICULTURE

Lonrho is the largest commercial food producer in Africa with sugar production being the major source of profits. In spite of reduced production in Swaziland and Mauritius due to adverse climatic conditions, attributable sugar profits reached a record level due to the



Two trucks distributed by Lonrho in Angola.

MOTORS

One of the most visible signs of the recession in the British economy has been a steep decline in new vehicle sales. Under these circumstances the performance of the Volkswagen and Audi importing business held up well as a result of tight cost control, maintained market share and improved parts sales.

New models from Audi, the new Volkswagen van range and the arrival of the all new Golf in the Spring of 1992, coupled with the prospect of some improvement in the market have created an excellent outlook for this business.

In the Dutton-Forshaw Group measures have been taken to streamline operations to enable the Group to improve profitability and take advantage of a turn-around in the economy. In Kenya the Group has recently acquired the Mercedes-Benz and Fiat franchises and the other market leaders, Massey Ferguson and Yamaha, ensured that the Motor Mart Group continued to be the leading company in the motor sector.

In Zambia the high demand for spare parts for Toyota, Land Rover and Volkswagen resulted in good profitability for these franchises. In Angola the Group has recently acquired the Mercedes-Benz and Fiat franchises and has formed a new partnership with Toyota.

PRINTING & PUBLISHING

Excellent results were once again achieved at George Outram & Company, publishers of The Glasgow Herald, Evening Times and Scottish Farmer. In common with all media, advertising revenue fell sharply, however, this was offset by strong performances in other categories and a significant reduction in operating costs. Scottish & Universal Newspapers, publishers of one daily and twenty-five weekly titles, enjoyed another near record year.

Results for The Observer have improved, and a small increase was achieved in circulation. Appreciable savings were made in overheads which more than compensated for the downturn in advertising revenue.

Harrison & Sons, the high security printer and largest printer of stamps for the British Post Office, is now firmly established as a currency printer. The company has secured an order for printing Polish passports worth £14 million and the volume of travellers cheques printed has increased significantly.

OIL & GAS

The results of Hondo Oil & Gas Company were significantly affected by the volatile market reactions to the Gulf war and there was also a continuing trend of declining natural gas prices.

LONRHO

Lonrho Plc, Cheapside House, 138 Cheapside, London, EC2V 6BL

1-2-3 Finish for Mitsubishi Pajero in the World's Longest Rally Raid!



Rothmans Nikon CITIZEN MICHELIN



After 13 years, the world's longest rally changed its name and got a bit longer, growing by 6 countries and over 3200 kilometers.

Now called the Paris-Sirte-Cape Town Cross Country Marathon Raid, it stretches the full length of Africa. But amidst all the change it's nice to know that some things remain essentially the same—like Mitsubishi Pajeros finishing ahead of everyone else.

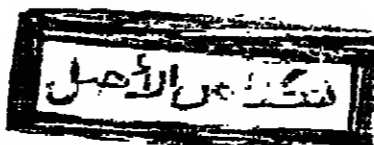
This year's performance was outstanding even by Pajero standards—Mitsubishi teams crossed the finish line 1st, 2nd and 3rd, sweeping in the new year in perfect fashion.

It takes vehicles of outstanding all-terrain versatility and endurance even to complete a rally like this. Besides its extraordinary length, this course traverses radically different, often hostile terrain, from the Sahara Desert to equatorial jungle tracks to the conclusion near the Atlantic Ocean in Cape Town.

But for Mitsubishi, Cape Town is just a beginning. With what we learn from this rally, and others like it, we are well on the road to creating another generation of vehicles of unmatched performance and endurance. We've been doing it for 75 years. And with results like this, we can hardly wait for the next 75.



In some markets the Mitsubishi Pajero is called the Montero or the Shogun.



Scanned by a student of Springfield College. The page contains vertical text on the left margin, including 'Page 10', 'INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1992', and various small text fragments from the newspaper's masthead and other sections.

WALL... Bond... U.S. C... W... finances its d... billions of d... One influ... as inadequ... Many wh... that the ch... could back... But on V... acknowledged... port repres... a shift aw... mal, betti... lanon tha... the Treas... most of i... toward a... fled app... say is det... ern mark... tance... "In th... changes... domestic... Stephe... York, ag... that gov... of new... Mr... commit... the Tre... the Salo... govern... aggress... The... prepar... Secur... One... the be... O... in Ne... spe... didd... In... need... call... W... secu... said... clar... M... cha... T... tati... cha... mit... for... int... sp... M... ch... C...

WALL STREET WATCH

Bond Market Regulation: U.S. Gets It in Writing

By Diana B. Henriques
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The far-reaching changes outlined for the vast U.S. Treasury securities market have reignited debate over how to police this crucial marketplace, which is where the government finances its debt and where investors around the world transact billions of dollars of business each day.

One influential legislator denounced the regulators' revisions as inadequate, and called for tougher measures.

Many who participate in the market expressed intense concern that the changes announced Wednesday, if put in place clumsily, could backfire and drive up the government's borrowing costs.

But on Wall Street and in Washington, there was widespread acknowledgment that the report represents a watershed — a shift away from the informal, behind-the-scenes regulation that has characterized the Treasury market through most of its life and a move toward a more rational, codified approach that scholars say is demanded by the modern market's size and importance.

In the life of the Treasury market, these are very dramatic changes," said Jerome H. Powell, assistant Treasury secretary for domestic finance.

Stephen G. Thieks, president of J.P. Morgan Securities in New York, agreed that "the idea of clarifying and codifying the rules" that govern the market "is one of the big positives" in the package of new and proposed changes.

Mr. Thieks is chairman of the Public Securities Association committee set up after Salomon Brothers' bidding violations in the Treasury securities market came to light in the summer. With the Salomon disclosures, debate started in the markets and in the government over who should regulate the marketplace, and how aggressively that policing should be carried out.

The recommendations announced Wednesday were jointly prepared by the Treasury, the Federal Reserve System and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

One proposal, still under study by the Treasury, would change the basic form of the bidding for the government's debt.

OTHERS, already being put in place, call for the Treasury to sell additional securities whenever an acute shortage of one issue deters participants and for the Federal Reserve Bank in New York, which conducts debt auctions for the Treasury, to spot-check the validity of customer bids and confirm that large bidders actually received the securities.

In addition, the new rules call for the New York Fed to redefine the role that the largest government securities dealers, called primary dealers, play in the market.

With respect to the Treasury's willingness to sell additional securities, Mr. Thieks was cautious. The idea has potential, he said. "But that is a part of the report where we really need further clarification of how it would be implemented," he said.

More controversial, Mr. Thieks said, will be the suggested changes in the primary-dealer system and in the auction method.

The report also drew fire for what it did not include. Representative Edward J. Markey, the Massachusetts Democrat who is chairman of the House telecommunications and finance subcommittee, said that he was disappointed the three regulators could not agree on the need for improved pricing information and closer tracking of the individual transactions and investor holdings in the marketplace.

"The regulators seem to be taking a see-no-evil, hear-no-evil approach to monitoring the market position of large traders," Mr. Markey said. "The report's legislative recommendations make it clear that Treasury and the Fed remain reluctant regulators."

Engene Rodberg, the former vice president and treasurer of the

See BONDS, Page 13

Tiny Rowland: Twilight of a Tycoon?

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The depleted ranks of British tycoons took another hard blow Thursday with the release of surprisingly bleak earnings figures for Rowland (Tiny) Rowland's international trading group, Lonrho PLC.

The company announced it had suffered a 24 percent drop in profit and that it was not only slashing its dividend for the first time since 1981 but that it would withhold altogether its first interim dividend for 1992.

"The results are a lot worse than I expected," said Robert Davies, an analyst with the investment bankers Lehman Brothers in London. "It tells you that trading conditions were pretty atrocious. What is more, by designating in its annual statement 1992 as merely a year of 'good housekeeping' the normally upbeat Mr. Rowland seemed to signal that tough times might well persist."

Lonrho announced a pretax profit of £207 million (£373 million) for the year to last Sept. 30, down 24 percent from a year earlier. Revenue fell 11.5 percent to £4.85 billion, and the final dividend was cut by 3 pence to 5 pence, making 13 pence for the year.

The annual results capped a bruising couple of months for Lonrho. Not only was the recession ravaged the earnings of the group's collection of companies, ranging from precious-metals mining to hotels to automobile dealerships, but the company has also suffered from what some call the "tycoon factor" or what Lonrho's deputy chairman, Paul Spicer, pointedly calls "Maxwellitis."

Like Robert Maxwell and Polly Peck's Aisl Nairn, the 74-year-old Mr. Rowland is widely seen as too much of a one-man band. "The market's perception is that Rowland runs

Lonrho as his own personal fiefdom," said one London analyst.

Many observers, however, caution against facile comparisons between Mr. Rowland and such 1980s phenomena as Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Nairn. They note that the Lonrho chief has, through reasonably priced acquisitions and rational investments in existing assets, led the company to a strong performance over the past three decades.

The problem is that all too many people seem prepared these days to write off Mr. Rowland as one of the increasingly unpopular breed called tycoons. Lonrho's share price

stood at 300 pence two years ago and had settled at 250 pence at the time of Robert Maxwell's death. But after the stream of revelations about Mr. Maxwell the shares plummeted, closing at 164 pence Thursday before the earnings report. In after-hours trading, the shares fell as low as 120 pence.

"People look for more financial controls, not entrepreneurial flair," said Michael Payne, senior fund manager with the British insurers Legal & General PLC.

Reinforcing that picture is the fact that Lonrho's board numbers only one outside director, a 75-year-old retired diplomat, plus Mr. Rowland's own image as the man who does all the deals. One analyst refers to him as a "latter-day merchant adventurer."

Compounding the perception of Mr. Rowland as an executive reluctant to share power was his tapping last month of the 71-year-old Rene Lazzarini, a long-time Lonrho employee, as chairman. Many analysts and fund managers had hoped for an experienced outsider.

"The problem is that there are no checks and balances on Rowland," one fund manager said. "He is just one man doing what he wants." Mr. Rowland, who with 15 percent of Lonrho stock is the company's biggest shareholder, has also retained the temptation to name a successor and thus reassure the market as to the company's future direction.

In many respects it comes down to a tussle between Mr. Rowland the tycoon and the British financial community, which has lost its appetite for such types after a decade in which men like Mr. Nairn and Hanson Trust's Lord Hanson were the market's hottest tickets. Part of the sea change in taste stems from the sudden calamitous downturns of several of those tycoons, and part reflects the City view that in the midst of a recession a different, far more cautious kind of manager brings home the bacon. "The emphasis now is on prudence," Mr. Payne said.

Among Lonrho's perceived problems are the opacity of its accounts and its heavy burden of debt — 60 percent of net asset value.

Mr. Rowland himself now seems to agree something must be done. "If everything is booming along — metals prices, car sales — one doesn't apply one's critical analysis as much as one should to one's debt," said Mr. Spicer after Thursday's earnings report.

Now, he said, Lonrho will reduce its debt by several hundred million pounds over the next 12 months, seeking to cut an annual

See LONRHO, Page 13

Italy Passes Law Allowing Some Privatizations

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — The Italian Parliament approved a law on Thursday that will allow the privatization of some parts of state industry, a move that one minister called a "turnaround in the economic policy of our country."

The law, which aims to raise 15 trillion lire (\$12.5 billion) by selling state holdings, is seen as a vital part of Italy's three-year plan to put the economy on track for European economic and monetary union. Italy has one of the largest public sectors in the West, and has been under pressure both from its European Community partners and from international organizations to put its finances in order.

The sell-off of state companies, which had already been approved by the lower Chamber of Deputies, aims to cut Italy's huge budget deficit by 13 percent, to 130 trillion lire this year.

The law did not specify which companies would be privatized and left it to Italy's big state holding companies to draw up detailed proposals on the sale of their units.

But it will allow the transformation of the state companies, such as the industrial giant Istituti per la Ricostruzione Industriale and the energy conglomerate Ente Nazionale Idroelettrico, into limited-liability companies in preparation for their partial privatization.

The government must still approve which companies are sold, however, and Parliament will have the final word in case it concerns the sale of a majority stake.

Financial analysts have warned that the privatization plans might be difficult to carry out because the

Italian stock market is not big enough to absorb the sale of state industries. Volume on the Milan market has dwindled to about 100 billion lire a day — an amount that would be dwarfed by even a minority flotation of a giant such as IRI or ENI.

Some analysts say that as a result, a large part of state industry could end up in foreign hands, something to which many politicians are likely to object.

Nonetheless, the measure, which the Senate approved in a 161-to-93 vote, was considered so important to the government that it linked its political survival to its approval through a confidence vote.

Egidio Sterpa, a Liberal who is minister for parliamentary relations, called the bill a "revolutionary event" and a "turnaround in the economic policy of our country."

Voting for the bill were the four parties in the governing coalition — the Christian Democrats, Socialists, Liberals and Social Democrats. The main force opposing it was the Democratic Party of the Left, the former Communist Party.

The passage of the law was likely to be Parliament's last significant act before a general election. Only secondary business remains before Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti delivers his formal winding-up speech on Thursday ahead of the elections expected April 5.

Italy's public debt exceeded the value of nominal GDP in 1990 for the first time since 1924, and the country's annual debt-service bill is now nearly 10 percent of GDP, according to the annual report on Italy of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

(Reuters, AP)

Marketing to California's Ethnic Mix

By Richard W. Stevenson
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — In California, where waves of diverse immigrant groups have swept away any lingering notion of consumers as a homogeneous mass market, many companies have been forced to abandon their old approaches to selling their products and services.

Companies ranging from banks to television stations have learned one clear lesson: building business among a sometimes bewildering array of ethnic markets takes a lot more than just dubbing a few television commercials in Spanish or sponsoring a float in the local Chinese New Year parade.

California's largest supermarket chain, stocks its shelves differently in neighborhoods with different ethnic compositions. Vons also spent two years studying Mexican culture before opening a separate — and profitable — chain of stores designed from top to bottom for Spanish-speaking consumers.

"KTLA-TV, Channel 5 in Los Angeles, broadcasts simultaneous Spanish translations of its

evening news and a few other shows. The Bank of America's automated teller machines in Los Angeles now give customers a choice of screen directions in English or Spanish, and the bank is considering adding other languages. The bank has also created programs to explain its services to immigrants who may never have used a bank before.

"It's become a way of doing business," said Emilio Quevedo-Garcia, a vice president and manager of market segments for Bank of America. "I see it among my colleagues in other companies, and not just in financial services."

"There's been a typical evolution among companies from one extreme, where they took an advertising-oriented approach that at worst meant dubbing English commercials into Spanish, to another extreme where they viewed it almost as going into another country," said Roger Sennott, the general manager of Market Development Inc., a San Diego-based research firm that advises companies on how to reach the Hispanic market.

"Some of them may have found at the end of the exercise that they didn't have to go that far," Mr. Sennott said. "But generally speaking, there's a value in looking at it as international marketing within your own borders, because it

makes you open to the possibility that things are different."

In 1980, two-thirds of Californians were whites of European ancestry. By 1990, according to the U.S. Census Bureau, that figure had fallen to 57 percent. It is expected to go below 50 percent by the end of this decade, making California the first U.S. state in which ethnic and racial minorities together constitute the majority.

Most of the shift has been driven by the explosive growth in the state's Hispanic population, which increased 70 percent between 1980 and 1990 and now makes up 7.7 million, or 25.8 percent of California's population of 29.8 million. Meanwhile, the population of the census category known as Asian/Pacific Islander more than doubled, to 2.8 million, or 9.4 percent of California's population.

"Companies have to look at where the growth is, and clearly the opportunities for growth in California are not in the traditional white Anglo market," said David W. Stewart, a professor of marketing at the University of Southern California's business school.

Vons recognized in the mid-1980s "that there was a large and growing population of Hispanic

See MIX, Page 13

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other financial data. Includes entries for London, Tokyo, Zurich, etc.

Other Dollar Values

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other financial data. Includes entries for Australian, Canadian, etc.

Forward Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other financial data. Includes entries for 30-day, 90-day, 180-day.

INTEREST RATES

Table with columns for Eurocurrency Deposits, Bid, Ask, and other financial data. Includes entries for 1 month, 3 months, 6 months.

Key Money Rates

Table with columns for Bid, Ask, and other financial data. Includes entries for 30-day, 90-day, 180-day.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table with columns for Bid, Ask, and other financial data. Includes entries for Merrill Lynch, etc.

GOLD

Table with columns for Bid, Ask, and other financial data. Includes entries for London, New York, etc.

ASEAN Ministers Expand Tariff-Reduction Plan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SINGAPORE — Economic ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations added a third category of goods Thursday to their tariff-reduction plans, a limited sign of progress in their efforts to create a free-trade zone.

Capital goods were added to manufactured items and processed agricultural products as sectors covered in the first stage of a common effective preferential tariff. This plan is to lead to the ASEAN Free Trade Area, or AFTA, in 15 years, a Singapore official said.

The preliminary plan subjects goods that now face tariffs of 20 percent and below to a 5 percent maximum tariff among ASEAN members beginning next year; all such products will be subject to the 5 percent limit within 10 years. Goods

currently subject to tariffs of more than 20 percent must be lowered to that level in five to eight years.

The economics ministers are working on an agreement to be signed at an ASEAN summit meeting on Monday and Tuesday. The meeting is expected to adopt the goal of creating AFTA in 15 years.

But critics have said the AFTA agreement, reached at a meeting of economic ministers in October, had too many loopholes and excluded the important farm products and services sectors.

A conference official said the addition of capital goods — basically items used to make other products, such as machine tools — would significantly bolster intra-ASEAN trade. But he could not say how many items would be added to the preferential tariffs system.

Also, ASEAN members will be allowed to opt out of the plan for some products deemed to be "sensitive," the Singapore official said.

There was no sign of an agreement on Malaysia's controversial proposal for an East Asian Economic Caucus. Malaysia has proposed a loose, consultative forum but this idea has been opposed by the United States and has been coolly received by Japan.

Foreign ministers, meeting separately, said they would pass on the recommendations of their senior officials to the summit, but they gave no details.

The economic and foreign ministers of the six ASEAN countries — Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand — are to hold a joint session on Friday.

Kohl Protest Unlikely to Dislodge Ecu

Agence France-Press

BRUSSELS — Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany might not like it, but the European Community's single currency will almost certainly be called the Ecu when it is introduced sometime before the end of the decade.

Diplomats said Thursday that the treaty on the Ecu, to be signed Feb. 7, would commit all members to the Ecu, despite Mr. Kohl's remark on Wednesday that he would not accept this name.

The diplomats said Mr. Kohl had accepted the name during negotiations on EC union.

One diplomat said officials making final revisions to the treaty agreed that Ecu would be accepted as a word rather than as an English acronym for European currency unit, the basket of EC currencies now in use as an accounting tool and in the bond market. The acronym for the unit in French would be UCE, while it is EWE in German. This was not satisfactory, said EC officials, who noted that ecu is the name of an old French coin.

The chancellor's objections to Ecu center around its sound in German, where it is the name of a brand of beer and similar to the word for cow.

Mr. Kohl's remarks cannot be taken lightly, diplomats said, noting that Bonn began flexing its muscles within the EC last year following German reunification.

IIF To the Holders of International Income Fund

Long Term Units - All Holders
EBC Trust Company (Jersey) Limited as Manager of the above mentioned Fund has declared the following dividend per Unit for the financial period ended 31st December, 1991, payable on the 31st January, 1992, in respect of Units in issue on 31st December, 1991.

Long Term Units
US\$2.00 per Unit - payable against Coupon No. 31.
Unit holders should send their Coupons to either the Manager at EBC House, 1-3 Seale Street, St. Helier, Jersey JE4 8XL, Channel Islands or to one of the following Paying Agents:

Bankers Trust Company, One Bankers Trust Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10005
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A., 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg

Arrangements have been made whereby holders of all Long Term Units in issue at 31st January, 1992 may reinvest the dividend paid at that date in additional units at a purchase price equal to the Basic Net Asset Value per Unit at 26th January, 1992. This right will be terminated at the close of business on 20th February, 1992. Long Term Unit holders who desire to reinvest their dividend should advise the Manager or Paying Agent accordingly when presenting their coupons for payment.

EBC Trust Company (Jersey) Limited
Manager
Dated 24th January, 1992

CORTEXA INTERNATIONAL
Avis aux participants
L'actif net du Fonds Commun de Placement "Cortexa International" étant tombé en dessous du quart du minimum légal, les Actionnaires de Cortexa Gestion S.A. ont décidé lors de l'Assemblée Générale Extraordinaire du 23 décembre 1991, de commettre un mandat à la Banque Dépositaire, et en conformité avec les dispositions de la loi, de mettre fin aux opérations du Fonds et de procéder à sa liquidation.

Request for Proposals
The United States Government, thru the US Agency for International Development (USAID), Philippine Mission, invites Free World (AID Geographic Code 935) institutions, firms, and organizations to submit proposals for General Contractor - Technical Assistance Services for the implementation of the USAID assisted Industrial Environmental Management Project (IEMP) of the Government of the Philippines. The IEMP is part of the US Government contribution to the World Bank's Global Environment Facility (GEF).

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About Rap

MARKET DIARY

Economic Worries Bruise Wall Street

NEW YORK — Most Wall Street stocks fell Thursday amid pessimism about the U.S. economy, disappointing earnings reports and tumbling bond prices.

Blue-chip stocks were especially hard-hit. The Dow Jones industrial average fell 29.07 points, to 3,226.74, and declining Big Board

issued outnumbered advances by almost a 4-to-3 ratio. A bright spot was the Nasdaq composite index rose 2.18, to 622.66.

Bond prices also tumbled, following scant retail interest in an auction of five-year Treasury bonds, which sold at an average yield of 6.28 percent. There were \$20.5 billion of bids for \$9.3 billion of bonds on offer. The bellwether 30-year bond yield rose to 7.70 percent from 7.63 percent.

Dollar Rises as Market Readies for G-7 Meeting

NEW YORK — The dollar rose Thursday against the Deutsche mark and the yen, as dealers prepared their positions for this week's meeting of the Group of Seven industrial nations.

The sentiment behind today's move was positioning for the G-7

meeting, said David Gilmore, senior analyst at MCM Corcoran. "Much of it was market-related. The yen rose against the Deutsche mark, due to investors' expectations that the G-7 will propose coordinated action to strengthen the yen in an effort to curtail the Japanese trade surplus.

The dollar closed higher at 1.6067 DM, after Wednesday's finish of 1.5895 DM. The mark edged at 77.08 yen, down from the opening of 77.53 yen.

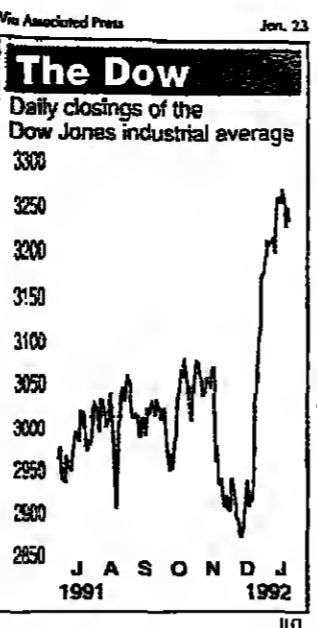
The dollar also closed at 123.85 yen, up from Wednesday's finish of 123.35 yen, and the pound fell to 1.7850 from \$1.7835.

"The bond market may already be frightened by the State of the Union address and any counter proposals from Congress," said Robert Stovall, president of Stovall/21st advisers. He was referring to the speech by President George Bush next week that is expected to contain economic initiatives. Investors are wary about measures that could overstimulate the economy or worsen the U.S. budget deficit, sparking inflation.

Underlining the economic problems, the government said first-time jobless claims increased 46,000, to a seasonally adjusted 447,000, in the week ended Jan. 11, surpassing economists' estimates.

International oil, general retail stores, computer systems and tobacco stocks were big losers. But the most active Big Board issue was Unisys, up 1 1/4 to 6 1/4 after it reported its first quarterly profit in two years.

(Reuters, Bloomberg, UPI)



Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average

3250
3200
3150
3100
3050
3000
2950
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1991 J A S O N D J 1992

NYSE Most Actives

Table with columns: Ticker, High, Low, Last, Chg. Includes Unisys, IBM, and other major stocks.

AMEX Most Actives

Table with columns: Ticker, High, Low, Last, Chg. Includes various small cap stocks.

NYSE Diary

Table with columns: Ticker, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists daily market activity.

AMEX Diary

Table with columns: Ticker, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists daily market activity.

NASDAQ Diary

Table with columns: Ticker, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists daily market activity.

Dow Jones Averages

Table showing Dow Jones Industrial Average, S&P 500, and NYSE Composite Index with high, low, and change data.

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Table showing S&P 500, S&P 400, and S&P 600 with high, low, and change data.

NYSE Indexes

Table showing NYSE Composite, NYSE Industrial, NYSE Utility, and NYSE Finance with high, low, and change data.

NASDAQ Indexes

Table showing NASDAQ Composite, NASDAQ Industrial, NASDAQ Utility, and NASDAQ Finance with high, low, and change data.

AMEX Stock Index

Table showing AMEX Stock Index with high, low, and change data.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Table showing Dow Jones Industrial Bond, Dow Jones Government Bond, and Dow Jones Corporate Bond with high, low, and change data.

Market Sales

Table showing market sales for NYSE, AMEX, and NASDAQ with volume and value data.

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Table showing odd-lot trading for NYSE with volume and value data.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table showing S&P 100 index options with strike price, bid, ask, and change data.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Table showing European futures for various commodities like wheat, corn, and soybeans.

Food

Table showing food futures like sugar, coffee, and cocoa.

Metals

Table showing metal futures like aluminum, copper, and zinc.

Financial

Table showing financial futures like interest rate and currency.

U.S. FUTURES

Table showing U.S. futures for various commodities like wheat, corn, and soybeans.

Grains

Table showing grain futures like wheat, corn, and soybeans.

Metals

Table showing metal futures like aluminum, copper, and zinc.

Livestock

Table showing livestock futures like hogs and cattle.

Food

Table showing food futures like sugar, coffee, and cocoa.

Financial

Table showing financial futures like interest rate and currency.

Scott Paper Will Lay Off 3,800

PHILADELPHIA (Reuters) — Scott Paper Co. said Thursday it would lay off 3,800 of its 37,000 employees worldwide.

The company said that in its fourth quarter, it would have a charge of about \$183 million after tax, or \$2.49 a share. Approximately half covers the reductions.

Scott estimated its total 1991 earnings, excluding special items, at \$1.75 a share, and at 35 cents a share for the fourth quarter.

Mid-January Car Sales Down 2%

DETROIT (Combined Dispatches) — Sales of North American vehicles dropped 2.2 percent in mid-January from a year earlier, according to the Big Three automakers' car and light truck sales.

Combined, the Big Three automakers' car and light truck sales in the Jan. 11-20 period dropped 4.9 percent and would have fallen had it not been for a hefty increase in Ford Motor Co. truck sales.

Japanese companies reported a 21.6 percent jump in sales from North American plants during the period.

In a related development, Monsanto Chemical Co., a unit of Monsanto Co., said it would provide the company's 12,000 employees with each toward the purchase of a new North-American made vehicle.

Unisys Returns to Profitability

BLUEBELL, Pennsylvania (Reuters) — Unisys Corp. reported Thursday its first profit in two years for the last quarter of 1991, amid the strongest U.S. sales in five years.

The computer maker, which has been struggling with debts and a year's revenue loss of \$80.5 million, compared with \$2.46 billion down from \$2.93 billion. Its chairman, James Unruh, warned that Unisys foresees no growth in sales this year.

AT&T Profit Falls, Hit by Charges

NEW YORK (Reuters) — American Telephone & Telegraph reported Thursday lower profits for the fourth quarter and all of 1991 but attributed the decline to previously reported special charges.

It said its long-distance and financial-services businesses continued to grow despite the recession.

AT&T's profit fell to \$635 million in the quarter from \$809 million a year earlier. Revenue edged up to \$1.95 billion from \$1.88 billion for all of 1991. AT&T, which merged with NCR Corp. in September, earned \$27 million on revenue of \$44.65 billion.

Bombardier Buys De Havilland

SEATTLE (AP) — Boeing Co. said Thursday it had sold its De Havilland commuter-airplane division to Bombardier Inc. of Montreal and the Canadian province of Ontario.

The new owners will pay Boeing the equivalent of \$61 million in cash under current exchange rates and will assume \$164 million in liabilities. The agreement comes after Boeing failed last year in its attempt to sell the unprofitable division to a European partnership for an estimated \$100 million.

Boeing Chief Warns on Subsidies

PARIS (HT) — The chairman of Boeing Co., Frank Shrontz, said Thursday to defend its dominant position in one of the United States' most important industries, demanded Thursday that Washington enact the proposed McDonnell-Douglas Corp. deal with Taiwan Airlines.

"If money for new aircraft programs" comes in the form of subsidies from the government of Taiwan, they in fact will be creating an Asian Boeing where, once again, deep government pockets eliminate the need for disciplined business decisions," Mr. Shrontz said in a speech to the Council on Foreign Relations in New York. The text of the speech was made available in Paris.

TOKYO: Steps Weighed to End Slump, but Foreign Brokers May Suffer

(Continued from first finance page)

ing to work behind the scenes to block restrictions on their key business here. The possibility of new restrictions in the financial markets comes after President George Bush tried to open other Japanese markets to American business.

The foreign firms say that future trading merely reflects and helps investors protect against volatility and that restrictions are unwarranted.

"It's shooting the messenger," said Richard Greer, head of the Tokyo office of Barings Securities. "I don't think it would have much effect to restrict the futures market, and in fact, some of the recent measures to restrict it seem to have increased volatility."

Mr. Greer added that some trading had simply been driven to Singapore, where another version of the Nikkei stock index futures contract is traded.

Tomoko Aikawa, a spokeswoman for Nomura, confirmed reports that representatives of the Big Four held an emergency meeting on Tuesday to discuss market-bolstering measures.

The end result was that they decided to form a working group to take up proposals for regulations and administrative things that could be changed to make it more convenient for the market and for investors," Ms. Aikawa said.

Many experts insist that some of the measures could do more harm than good by making it more difficult for investors to move in and out of the market. They also say that what ails the Japanese stock market is not so much a technical problem with stock index futures but the Japanese themselves dumping shares with abandon.

Foreign investors, meanwhile, were net buyers of 5.62 trillion yen of Japanese shares last year.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agency France Presse, Jan. 23

Table showing world stock markets for various cities including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, Madrid, Paris, Sao Paulo, Singapore, Stockholm, Toronto, Zurich, and Johannesburg.

U.S. FUTURES

Agency France Presse, Jan. 23

Table showing U.S. futures for various commodities like wheat, corn, soybeans, metals, livestock, and food.

U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

Table showing U.S. market data at the close, including stock indices, bond yields, and commodity prices.

U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

Table showing U.S. market data at the close, including stock indices, bond yields, and commodity prices.

SPORTS

Bradshaw Tells Buffalo's Kelly: Read My Fingers

By Mike Freeman
Washington Post Service

MINNEAPOLIS — Terry Bradshaw, who has four Super Bowl rings, spoke to Jim Kelly, who has none. From the way both quarterbacks described the conversation, it was like a father talking to a son.

Kelly, one of the top quarterbacks in the National Football League, has proved that during the regular season he can be great. But there is a lot of pressure on Kelly — and the Bills — to win the big game Sunday. Because for Kelly to be considered with the likes of Bradshaw, he must win the Super Bowl. It's that simple.

So on Tuesday, Kelly called Bradshaw, a Hall of Famer who quarterbacked the Pittsburgh Steelers to four NFL championships and is here as a television analyst. It seemed as if it was a fascinating conversation.

Kelly asked: What does it take to be great?

"I said if you're asking me, you're always judged by how many Super Bowls you win," Bradshaw said. "Championships. That's just the nature of the beast. That's how it is. You can't deny the fact that if you've got a ring and the other guy doesn't have a ring, he's got all the stats but you've got the ring. I'm going to go with the guy that has the ring. Because this is the toughest game in the world. It's a lot of pressure."

"All things considered, if you've got the ring, you've won a championship," he added. "That to me is the ultimate sign of a great quarterback. Greatness, yeah, yeah, a lot of quarterbacks are great during the regular season. But when some of them get in those big games, boy, they're not so great."

Kelly has the great stats of which Bradshaw is speaking. During the regular season, he threw for 3,844 yards and 33 touchdowns. He completed 64 percent of his passes.

But Bradshaw said he told Kelly that that isn't greatness. Winning the Super Bowl is what it's all about. And Bradshaw knows that Kelly is feeling the pressure.

"You've got to play like a star in the big game," Bradshaw said. "If you're a star in the regular season, you've got to be a star in the big game. The coach is counting on you. So is the team. You can't drop your performance level. It's got to rise. That's the indicator of greatness."

"I told Jim, 'You've got to win this Super Bowl.' Once you win you establish the legacy. What Kelly has done is mature."



Jim Kelly leading his Bills' teammates during a workout in Minneapolis. On Sunday, he hopes to lead them to victory in the Super Bowl.

As he said, he has stopped being awed by the prospect of playing in the NFL, because it's something he's wanted to do ever since he was a kid, one of six brothers. He knows it's a business, and in business only one thing matters: the bottom line.

Kelly said that no quarterback could be considered one of the best until he won the Super Bowl.

"It doesn't matter what kind of stats you have," he said.

Cochin Marv Levy of the Bills said: "Good leaders have to be good players. I've seen too many players who are near the end of their career and people are saying, 'This guy may not be a good player anymore but boy is he a leader.' Baloney."

The knock on Kelly is that he easily gets confused by changing defensive schemes, as in the AFC title game against Denver when the Broncos threw in some coverages

the Bills had not seen before. Broncos players criticized Kelly and basically said he could not adjust to what they were doing.

One thing just about everyone agrees with is that Kelly may be the toughest quarterback in the game. Time and time again throughout his NFL career, he has played on a sprained this or an ailing that.

"Jim has a linebacker's mentality, he has that toughness," said Joe Theismann, the former Washington Redskins quarterback who owns a Super Bowl ring.

Theismann said the Redskins' quarterback, Mark Rypien, was also tough.

"These two quarterbacks are very similar," he said. "I mean size-wise, style-wise, ability-wise, mobility, command of the game, leadership. When you really break down these quarterbacks there really isn't a big difference. The

only thing that falls in Jim's favor is his experience."

If he wins, he will have that much needed experience: a Super Bowl victory. If he loses, Bradshaw said, "it will be even tougher to win one."

"Then," he added, "Jim Kelly will be under more pressure than he's ever been before."

Levy said Wednesday that the Bills would trade Bruce Smith despite the hate mail that has the star defensive end pondering a change of scenery. Reuters reported from Minneapolis.

"We're not going to trade Bruce Smith," Levy said at a news conference. Smith said earlier this week that win or lose, Sunday could well be his last day in a Buffalo uniform. Last season's defensive player of the year, he said a rash of racial

hate mail had led to a desire to play elsewhere.

"After the game there are some options I am going to explore," said the seven-year Buffalo veteran, who spent much of this season sidelined with a knee injury. "Too many things have happened I just can't forget."

Smith, 28, said he began receiving the hate mail from Buffalo fans sporadically three years ago. He stopped ignoring them when one of the letters, bearing a Buffalo postmark, came to his home.

But Levy is not about to let Smith, who is finishing the third year of a five-year contract, go.

"Bruce has received a few letters from bigots," Levy said. "He has received a flood, a flood of letters from people in Buffalo and western New York, decrying that type of letter, bolstering him and backing him up."

Millen Walks a Hard Sideline

By Tony Kornheiser
Washington Post Service

MINNEAPOLIS — At the moment, Preston Pearson is the only man to have played for three different Super Bowl champions. He was on the winning side for the Colts, the Cowboys and the Steelers. Should the Redskins defeat the Bills, Matt Millen would become the second, having already gotten rings from the Raiders and the 49ers. Like Reggie Jackson in baseball, great teams just seem to follow Millen around.

The rub is, if recent history is any barometer, Millen probably won't suit up on Sunday. Millen's primary value is against the run, and Buffalo's first thought is to pass. The Redskins deactivated Millen against the Falcons and Lions, two similar pass-oriented teams.

— the first two games Millen missed in his 12-year career. And the best guess is the Bills will make him 0-for-3 in the playoffs. If the Redskins win, Millen still would get the ring. Just not the downs.

"It's against the Giants, he plays," Charley Casserly said matter-of-factly Wednesday. "If it's a run-and-shoot team, maybe he doesn't."

Millen is nothing if not realistic about this. He was brought to Washington to play the run. If the other guys don't run, then he's rather like a designated hitter in a National League ballpark.

"I saw this coming when I saw our opponents, and it's frustrating," Millen said. "Look, I hate Dallas. I've hated Dallas since they were America's Team and the Raiders were the anti-baseball. But when Dallas played Detroit, I kept cheering. 'Go Emmitt Smith!' I guess the football gods were against me."

"Realistically, you do all you can do. And all I can do this week might be to talk to the media."

"If this were early in my career I might think differently. But I've been around a long time. If I were Joe Gibbs and I structured my defense the way he does, would I play me against Buffalo? No. You ask about feelings. What do feelings mean? You have to do what's best for the team."

Millen's situation suggests how specialized the game has become — particularly for the Redskins, who play their roster strategically. But because the Redskins have relied so heavily on veterans and continuity, it also raises the issue of a team's nostalgic commitment to any individual player.

"Our commitment is to win," said Casserly. "Yes, but the difference between a 45th and 46th man seems so slight. How much are you really risking by making the nice gesture?"

"Many times I want to go with the individual," Joe Gibbs said. "It's hard to reconcile. But I have to do what's best for the group. I've got 45 other guys with families to think about."

len joined the Redskins only this year. He isn't part of their folklore like, say, Russ Grimm. And he isn't angry.

Indeed, he's been good-humored about his situation. Asked to compare his ability now with his ability earlier in his career, he joked, "I'm better copy at this point."

He added, "Somebody asked me if the Redskins would keep me on their protected list, and I said, 'Maybe you mean their endangered species list.'"

But he's put 12 years into the league, and he's been a star. If anyone is entitled to a grand gesture, it's Matt Millen.

Admittedly, that's a romantic sports-writer talking. Players could care less about gestures.

"Gesture has nothing to do with it," said Jeff Bostic. "It's about winning. You go down the line and everybody here will tell you that."

Indeed, they did, particularly the veterans, the ones who might feel entitled to the grand gesture. Monte Coleman said he felt bad for Millen.

"But if you're a team player," he added, "regardless of the years you've put in, if the choice is between winning and you playing, you should pick

winning. I can't think of many players who would say, 'Hey, I need to play. It's the Super Bowl, and I want people to see me.' And those who would aren't going to have the longevity of a Matt Millen."

"I want Matt to play," said Kurt Gouveia, who has been the linebacker who sat when the Redskins played run-oriented teams. "We've gone through the season together, the grind together, the pain together. I want him to be part of this game. But I've been in the same situation and, most of all, I want to win. And I know Matt wants that, too."

NINE SEASONS AGO, when the Redskins' opponents were the Raiders — the extremely notorious and unsurprisingly chippy Raiders of Ted Hendricks, Lyle Alzado, John Matuszak and Matt Millen. During the week before the game, Russ Grimm was quoted as saying: "How bad do I want to win this game? I'd run over my mother to win." Millen was so moved by the quote he said, "I'd run over Grimm's mother, too."

Grimm laughed when the exchange was recalled. He and Millen are both Pennsylvanians, both aging veterans, both big stars on what may be their last ride on the carousel.

"I feel for Matt, I really do," Grimm said. "He's made a lot of great plays for this team. I'm down to a role player myself. You can feel the changes. You find yourself trying to help the younger guys, point stuff out that you see from the sideline. But you love the game as much as ever, and you'd like to think you'll do anything you can to help the team win." Grimm's smile was as wise as a river and as old as the hills as he said, "Sometimes, it's not playing."

BOOKS

AFTER THE FALL: The Failure of Communism and the Future of Socialism

Edited by Robin Blackburn. 348 pages. \$59.95; paperback \$17.95. Verso, 29 W. 35th St., New York, N.Y. 10001.

Reviewed by David Caute

SOCIALIST intellectuals are now an endangered species but they don't know it and therein resides their beguiling charm. Bad weather — the global triumph of capitalism, for example — induces them to spread their wings inside the glass jar. "After the Fall" refers, of course, to the fall of communism. The general scenario resembles the final surrender of a platoon of Japanese soldiers who never knew the war was over.

Broadly, the contributors to "After the Fall" are looking for a revival of socialist energies while (obviously) rejecting the totalitarianism of the command economy and also (less obviously) the minimalist reformism of European social democracy. The essays were all written within the last three years but not one of them offers an analysis of the demise of the Soviet Union from the August coup to Gorbachev's last Christmas party.

Here and there one encounters displays of rampant ideological ignorance. Hans Magnus Enzensberger is found tossing the toys around the nursery: Maybe Me-

Donald's junk-food chain is pure socialism? (He's kidding.) The intellectuals, he warns, are now suffering from withdrawal symptoms following the evaporation of their fantasies. The more constructive contributors labor to mold the ferocious godhead of the Market into a smiling Buddha: everyone agrees that health, education and welfare cannot be surrendered to market forces.

The silliest essay in this volume is by Fredric Jameson, who takes refuge in meretricious diction: decked out as dialectical paradox, Communism, we are to believe, fell victim to its own success not failure. "Stalinism was a success, fulfilling its modernizing mission, developing political and social subjects of a new type." Moving to the cultural front, Jameson offers what he calls a "scandalously fresh historical narrative" which he finds both "striking and perverse": the socialist realism imposed by Stalin played the same role as Hollywood in the "suppression" of the "great aesthetic vanguards of the visual arts."

Really? One notices that "suppression" isn't quite the word we understand. "suppression": one also notices that MGM co-existed with Jackson Pollock whereas Stalin did not co-exist with Mavakovsky — or anybody. Jameson knows all this and is no doubt pulling our undialectical legs, but one wonders what he knows when he asserts that "the tyrannical West is no less an art work, no less subject to corporate decision and, far, arbitrary and isolated undemocratic will,

than the Stalinist East." Well, the isolated Soviet Communist Party was never required to carry a health warning on its packaging. It's time to abandon these post-Marxian games understood only in academies.

The main question is how deeply the renovating, libertarian impulses and programs of the youth movements of the 1960s have penetrated the bloodstream of free-market democracy. Clearly the great economic, political and military power structures of the West remain intact: C. Wright Mills was not wasting ink. The Thatcher decade, with its ferocious privatization program, assailed tooth and claw the notion of society as a communal bond by organic concern.

On the other hand, the progressive motions of the European Community (Christian Democrats but not British Tories included) signal a renovation of spirit, if a new sensitivity to pressure groups; and to issues of ecology, social rights and feminism. The kids of '68 are the fathers and mothers of this Europe: the most urgent challenge is the outbreak of racism and nationalism now sweeping the continent. Not socialism but social democracy is the only alternative agenda for the 1990s.

David Caute, whose books include "The Fall of Trotsky: Intellectual Friends of Communism" and "The Year of the Barricade: A Journey Through 1968," wrote this for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE diagramed deal was played with South arriving in six spades after a sophisticated bidding sequence.

South would have been very disappointed if his opening of one diamond had been passed, but there was no good alternative: Forcing openings with three-suited hands rarely work well. When the spade fit was established South headed confidently toward slam. Using a modern variation of Roman key-card Blackwood, North's five-club bid showed one key-card, and South knew that it was the spade king.

Five diamonds inquired about the spade queen, and five spades showed that North had that card but no side king. South still showed interest in a grand slam, rather optimistically, but came to rest in six spades.

South won the opening trump lead in the dummy, finessed the club queen successfully, and cashed his diamond winners. When he followed with the diamond ten and West played low, he drew a club from dummy, confident that he could handle the situation if East was able to win with the queen or ruff.

As it turned out, this play gave him an unexpected overtrick. The diamond ten won the trick, and the nine was ruffed with the spade four, setting up a crossruff of the remaining tricks.

| | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|------------------------|-----------|
| NORTH (D) | | EAST | |
| ♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 | ♠ K Q 10 9 7 4 | ♠ A 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 | ♠ K 9 8 7 |
| ♥ A 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 | ♥ J 3 | ♥ A 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 | ♥ K 9 8 7 |
| ♦ A 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 | ♦ J 3 | ♦ A 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 | ♦ K 9 8 7 |
| ♣ A 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 | ♣ J 3 | ♣ A 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 | ♣ K 9 8 7 |

♠ led the spade three.

PEANUTS

WHEN I WAS LITTLE AND I SAID MY STOMACH HURT, MOM USED TO BRING ME MILK AND HONEY.

IF I HAD AN EARACHE, MY DAD USED TO BLOW CIGAR SMOKE IN MY EAR.

I WONDER WHERE HE GOT THE CIGARS.

BETLE BAILEY

I DON'T THINK THE PENTAGON HAS ANY IDEA HOW MUCH TIME I SPEND IN MY OFFICE DOING PAPERWORK.

AND I HOPE THEY NEVER FIND OUT.

PARKING

CALVIN AND HOBBS

GO AHEAD DOWN, YOU'LL MISS ALL THOSE TREES.

YOU CAN'T GO! YOU'LL STOP BEFORE YOU GET THERE THAT LEAFY AT THE BOTTOM!

YOU WON'T GO INTO THAT POND BECAUSE THE ICE IS PROBABLY REAL THICK ANYWAY GO AHEAD DOWN.

MY BRAIN IS TRYING TO KILL ME.

WIZARD OF ID

YOU KNOW EVERY TIME YOU THINK YOU KILL THOUSANDS OF BRAIN CELLS?

NO, WHY CELLS ARE IN THE BRAIN?

BILLIONS, I GUESS.

HIT ME AGAIN!

REX MORGAN

I'M SORRY... I DON'T SEE ANY CHECKS...

...WAIT... HERE IT IS!

HERE YOU ARE!

THANKS! TELL MISS CLARIDGE I HOPE SHE GETS WELL QUICK!

GARFIELD

I GIVE UP GARFIELD.

DEPRESSION

WOMEN ARE ALL ALIKE.

ANGER

TO THEM I'M JUST ANOTHER CUTE GUY IN A GREAT SUIT.

HALLUCINATIONS

DOONESBURY

DID YOU TELL YOUR PARENTS ABOUT THE NEW NET BUZZER?

WELL, NOT EXACTLY...

SINCE WE'RE NOT MARIED, I PREFER TO BRING BUBBLES TO THEM (GRINNING).

DENNIS THE MENACE

Don't worry about dinner, Dad will carry you down to the stove.

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles one letter to each square to form four ordinary words.

CADYE

FECOR

HYLOW

DRUGIT

Now arrange the correct letters to form the correct answer, so help guided by the above outline.

Print answer here: _____

BLONDIE

NOW TOLD DAD TO SET MY SUE OUT TONIGHT.

SO HE COULD PULL HER LIKE HE USED TO.

DAD SAID THAT NOW I'D NEED TO TUN UP A TEAM OF CROISSABLES.

AND THAT'S WHEN THEY SENT ME OVER HERE.

SPORTS

Fernandez, on the Attack, Stuns Sabatini
Seles Also Advances to Final, Devastating Sanchez Vicario

MELBOURNE — Mary Joe Fernandez looked back on her last match against Gabriela Sabatini and didn't like what she saw. Fernandez had won only five games against an aggressive Sabatini in the semifinals of the New South Wales Open in Sydney two weeks ago.

Wednesday night of her mistake-plagued loss to Sabatini. "I said I had to do something drastically different," the No. 7 seed said. "I tried to attack a lot and coast in a lot."

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most silent in watching the lopsided match on a cool, breezy and overcast day. While Sanchez Vicario didn't give up easily, Seles ran her ragged with shots from corner to corner.

■ Shoulder Pains Krajicek
Krajicek, on the eve of his semifinal match against No. 2 Jim Courier, pulled out of his doubles semifinal match Thursday because of tendinitis in his shoulder.



Gabriela Sabatini had much to hold her head about during her semifinal loss to Mary Joe Fernandez.



Richard Krajicek tested his sore shoulder, under the watchful eye of his doubles partner, Jan Siemerink. They later defaulted the match.

Australian Team Considers Boycott If Magic Johnson Plays in Olympics

MELBOURNE — The Australian national basketball team, alarmed by Magic Johnson's desire to play in the 1992 Olympics, is considering a boycott of the U.S. team if Johnson, who carries the AIDS virus, competes.

Johnson, who retired in November as a player with the Los Angeles Lakers, has said he would like to play for the U.S. team. On Thursday, he was named to the NBA's Western Conference All-Star squad for the game next month.

comments Wednesday by Dr. Brian Sando, the senior medical director of the Australian Olympic Federation's basketball program, who said that Johnson represented a realistic threat of infection.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

Table showing NBA Standings for Eastern Conference (Atlantic, Central, Pacific Divisions) and Western Conference (Pacific, Northwest, Southwest Divisions).

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Table showing basketball game results for Wednesday, including matchups like Boston vs New York and Chicago vs Philadelphia.

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OBSERVER

Six Tough Questions

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — Now that we have been told everything we always wanted to know about sex but were afraid to ask...

who don't stop having babies, isn't it an equally good idea, if the government starts subsidizing the auto industry...

Hal Roach at 100: Keep 'em Laughing

By William Grimes
WASHINGTON — The cinema celebrates its 100th birthday next year, but Hal Roach got there first.

ence participation, with viewers invited to send in words for contestants to spell. "The thing that I like about it is the people watching the show have a great chance at winning some money...



Movie pioneer Hal Roach: "The theaters wanted laughter."

That was in 1919, and over the next 40 years, the studio produced, in addition to the Harold Lloyd films, comedies by the Our Gang troupe, Laurel and Hardy and Charlie Chase, as well as the "Topper" films with Cary Grant and Constance Bennett...

"To get this tremendous publicity, he had to put these gals in every picture," Roach said. "But they were not funny. So when he said, 'But they were not funny, so when he said, 'But they were not funny, so when he said, 'But they were not funny..."

PEOPLE

CNN, Mexican Museum

Win Onassis Awards
Cable News Network International, the National Museum of Anthropology and History in Mexico City, Jacques Delors, president of the European Commission, and Gro Harlem Brundtland, prime minister of Norway, were named Thursday as recipients of the 1992 Onassis Foundation Awards...

It could be Elizabeth Taylor's biggest extravaganza since "Cleopatra." Her 60th birthday party, going to be at Disneyland in Anaheim, California. The party will be closed the night of Feb. 17. A thousand of her friends, including executives, including Michael Eisner, are working out the details with Taylor while the head and movie producer David Geffen lining up the entertainment.

Norman Mailer offers his opinions on sex and procreation in a chat with David Frost that will be seen Friday on the United States Public Broadcasting satellite. "There is nothing safe about Mailer," says a representative of AIDS is just a way of renegeing what people knew 100 years ago. It isn't as if AIDS has been invented. If there ends up being a lot of people who die, then humanity may be diminished. Because I believe that... certain extraordinary people are born out of great acts."

A baby boy living in the Philippines has been recognized as a British heir with the future right to sit in the House of Lords. Anthony Vance, trustee of the estate of Anthony Moylan of Leeds, said of his 1-year-old son, Daniel, "My heir is the child of the late Lord Moylan and his fifth and last wife, who is a Filipino. A prisoner had contested the legacy. Lord Moylan ran a string of massage parlors and bars in Manila. He died at 55 in November."

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